# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 98. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Bismarck is expected to return to Berlin in a few days.

—A tramp went to sleep on a lime kiln in Brooklyn, and it came near kiln him.

—"These returning boards," said Mrs. Partington, "show that there are honest men who return them."

—J. D. Laxton, of Fremont, Ohio, twenty years of age, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday, while shooting at rats.

—The voters of the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional district exult, "Ben jamin!" And Ben-jammed in by a large majority.

—The wine crop of France this year is unusually large, being a third larger than the vines promised at the outset of the season.

—It is pretty evident that Grant will not make the same mistake that gave Buchanan the fame by which he is identified in history.

—Key West, it is true, gave Tilden three majority. But what's the vote of the whole State? That's the Key-West ion.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

—Mrs. Kimberly, the woman who has a stock farm in Iowa, has taken over three thousand dollars worth of premiums this fall on her stock.

—Miss Jean Ingelow is shortly described as a somewhat stout, a middle-aged, and agreeable woman, with a good and intelligent but not beautiful face.

—Mr. Moody does not believe in church fairs and festivals; says they should be cleaned out like a nest of unclean birds—which is a speech rather too sweeping.

—Judging from the letters from Louisiana in the Northern Democratic papers, a corps of gas meters have been employed as correspondents. They lie so outrageously.

—Five thousand dollars are all that George Eliot has realized from the sale of "Daniel Deronda," and now she candidly admits that she could have made three times as much performing on the flying trapeze.

—It is reported that the present Mrs. Henry M. Field was a warm friend of the deceased wife, whose anxious wish on her death-bed was for the union now consummated.

—Tilden seems willing to sneak into the White House by the back door, crawl up through the cellar, and come down the chimney, or break in with a crowbar. Any way to get in.

—The Democratic party is generous even in victory. Nobody has insulted Bob Ingersoll's feelings yet by sending him a Bible.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.* Probably because no Democrat owns such a book.

—The Democrats in Louisiana, it is said, presumably at great expense, have secured old Ananias himself to swear "all things lovely" in those "bull dozed" parishes. The job was too stupendous for any of the smaller fry.

—Governor Stearns, of Florida, was a college student in Maine, of which State he is a native, when the war broke out. He lost an arm at Winchester, Virginia, and after the war went to Florida in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—When anybody goes crazy over religion there is a great outcry about it. But we have no doubt that more people have already been sent to the madhouse through the excitement of the late election than have been put there for a year on account of religion.

—The King of Greece is writing a book on bees.—*Baltimore Gazette.* All write, honey. It ought to sell.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* What a beestly pun.—*Burlington Hawkeye.* Bee-hive yourselves. —*New York Herald.* Bee-ware, punsters, or you may Bee Waxed.

—This is the way Little Phil. conducts himself in New Orleans. He has quarters near Kellogg's residence. He will not go near the Returning Board, saying that he has nothing to do with the count. He walks the streets in citizen's dress, unattended, and apparently unconcerned.

—"I would rather vote for the devil than for you," was what an American sovereign told a candidate in a Main street saloon last night. "But the devil friend should not come forward," said the unabashed aspirant for office, "might I then count upon your assistance?" The glass glanced from off his cheek and he passed out.

—Bayard Taylor and the public have ranged themselves on the side of the poet-in-law and are waging relentless war against the paragraphists who dare make fun of us. As for us, we can lay our hand on our heart and say that we always did adore our mother-in-law, and if ever we said anything mean about her, we always had the grace to be very, very, very sorry for it. When she heard of it.—*Hawkeye.*

—Mr. Froude in his own polite but stony manner has been talking liberalism. He said the other day that so far as the British aristocracy adopted the conviction that they existed for other purposes than idle luxury would they take a new lease of influence. The true solution of the British land question he considered to lie in the transference to the rich and abundant soil of the colonies of those who felt there was no room for them at home.

—The little Prince of Naples (Victor Emmanuel's eldest grandson, and heir to the throne) went aboard the English steamship Baroda in the harbor of Venice, the other day, and won the hearts of the officers by speaking perfect English, eating English cake, declaring the ship cleaner than any of the Italian navy, and announcing outright, "I am going to school in England, I am; I am not going to school here." His uncle, the Duke of Genoa, was educated at Harrow, under care of Matthew Arnold.

—We knew that the crowd visiting the great Exhibition during an unusually hot season must have been a very thirsty one; but the figures show exactly how thirsty it was. All sales of beer and soda water within the inclosure paid a royalty of fifteen per cent., and the aggregate amount thus collected is $300,000. Schoolboys will find it a pretty arithmetical exercise to find out the actual amount of total sales, and the number of glasses of beer and soda water which were sold on the grounds during the season, reckoning each glass at 10 cents.

—There are two remarkable little English people—brother and sister—now on the London stage. They are Italian by parentage, and they play the little princes in *Richard III.* They never miss a point; they never cease to act; they can listen; they can talk together with their eyes while the elders discourse; they perfectly embody Shakespeare's differentiation of the princes' characters. In the tower scene those children act beautifully; the young king's waxiness is most touching, and York's "I'm afraid to stay here" makes one start with the horrid sense of a child's real dread.

—At one of the fashionable theatres in New Orleans the other night a little incident occurred which while it did not disturb at all the equanimity of the audience exerted a rather depressing influence on the theatrical company, who are strangers in the city. A negro in the peanut gallery accidentally dropped his pistol, which was discharged with a loud report. The audience, among whom were a number of army officers, sat entirely unmoved, continuing to gaze upon the stage, but the players were thrown into a complete panic, and it was a couple of minutes before they recovered sufficiently to proceed with their parts.

—Blaine has been interviewed, and this is the reporter's account of it: "In regard to the Presidential question Mr. Blaine was very reticent—showing an obvious desire not to discuss it. He remarked, however, that for twenty years he had feared just such a crisis as is now upon us, and the strain was coming upon the weakest part of the machinery of the Federal Constitution. He expressed the opinion that both Governor Hayes and Governor Tilden had exhibited admirable prudence and propriety during these last eventful days, and to their bearing he thought was due in great part the cessation of the public excitement on the question. If everybody will follow their example, said Mr. Blaine, a conclusion will ultimately be reached in which all right-minded men of all parties will cordially concur."

### PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN.

The following is a complete list of the Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania at the last election. The table also shows the majorities:

| DIST. | | Dem. Maj. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chapman Freeman | .... | 3760 |
| 2. | Charles O'Neill | .... | 3329 |
| 3. | S. J. Randall | 2712 | .... |
| 4. | W. D. Kelley | .... | 6388 |
| 5. | A. C. Harmer | .... | 3251 |
| 6. | Wm. Ward | .... | 5563 |
| 7. | Isaac N. Evans | .... | 1520 |
| 8. | Heister Clymer | 9016 | .... |
| 9. | A. Herr Smith | .... | 7845 |
| 10. | Samuel A. Bridges | 7863 | .... |
| 11. | F. D. Collins | 8376 | .... |
| 12. | H. B. Wright | 1426 | .... |
| 13. | James B Reilly | 81 | .... |
| 14. | J. W. Killinger | .... | 2731 |
| 15. | E. Overton | .... | 1996 |
| 16. | John J. Mitchell | .... | 1478 |
| 17. | J. H. Campbell | .... | 520 |
| 18. | W. S. Stenger | 69 | .... |
| 19. | Levi Maish | 5084 | .... |
| 20. | L. A. Mackey | 5126 | .... |
| 21. | Jacob Turney | 4199 | .... |
| 22. | Russell Errett | .... | 1638 |
| 23. | T. M. Bayne | .... | 4180 |
| 24. | W. S. Shallenberger | .... | 2263 |
| 25. | Harry White | .... | 1709 |
| 26. | J. W. Thompson | .... | 2035 |
| 27. | L. F. Watson | .... | 3547 |
| Total | | 43932 | 54064 |

## FIRST EDITION.

### THE COUNT IN CONGRESS.

### The Limit of Authority in Receiving the Returns.

**What the Minority of the House Can do if the Majority Absent Themselves when the Vote is Counted—President Grant Not Disposed to have a Third Term.**

NEW YORK, November 20.—The head of the *Tribune's* Washington Bureau has been looking into the customs and the law in reference to counting the electoral vote, and thus reviews the case:

As to counting the votes by Congress. Here the question arises, has either House power to reject the vote of any State? In spite of the opinion expressed by partisan Democrats I think this question may be considered as already settled. The Twenty-second Joint Rule, always of doubtful constitutionality, is not now in force. Such eminent Democratic authorities as Senators Thurman, Bayard and Eaton are on record as holding, in remarks to the Senate last session, that the rule must be readopted by both Houses to give it continued existence, and even Mr. Randall, who is now reported as maintaining the potency of the rule, is tripped up by his own words uttered in the House. When Mr. Garfield proposed to rely upon immemorial usage to prolong the joint rules, Mr. Randall insisted on the passage of the resolution for that purpose which the Senate rejected. If there were no precedents or weighty opinions on the question, common sense would indicate that a joint rule can have no efficacy when rejected by one of the two powers whose assent was essential to its creation. Suppose that the States of Florida and Louisiana are returned for Hayes by the proper authority, and that the Democrats, knowing that the returns in the custody of the President of the Senate gave Hayes a majority of one, seek to prevent his election by the rejection of one or both of these States. Florida is reached, and a Democrat rises and objects to the counting of her return. If the joint rule were in force, the Senate would withdraw to its own chamber, and each body would vote separately on the question. Now, the President of the Senate will say that there is no rule under which he can entertain the objection. He will order the count to proceed. Suppose an appeal is taken from this decision. The presiding officer will decline to put the question to the joint convention because there is no rule under which the two bodies can vote upon it separately, and to vote together would be for the Senate to surrender all its powers to the numerically superior House. What resort would the Democrats have in this event? They might withdraw in a body, but the House would still be constitutionally present, and the count could proceed just as well with only the Republican members as spectators. In no way could it be interfered with save by a riot which should drive the presiding officer and the tellers from their seats or destroy the returns. Such a contingency is not worth considering, because when one enters the field of revolutionary proceedings it is as broad as it is horrible.

**No Power Save Revolt.**

The forms of law which make a President are few, but the forms of lawlessness which might destroy their operation are many. But might not the House formally by resolution refuse to be present at the count, and so deprive it of validity? Certain frantic newspapers have proposed this course. It might be resorted to, but it would be just as truly rebellion to point cannon upon the Capitol or to sack the Treasury. The Constitution commands the two Houses to assemble in order that the votes may be counted in their presence. If the Democratic House should pass such a resolution and then absent themselves, it would be the constitutional power and duty of the Republican minority to meet and compel the attendance of a quorum by arresting absentees and thus bringing them into the House. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson would be directed to hunt up the absentees, and apprehend them wherever found. The joint convention would then proceed to count the votes. If returns were obtained by noon on the fourth of March, the President of the Senate *pro tempore* would, by virtue of the Constitution and the act of 1792, assume the functions of President of the United States. The act expedient of breaking up a quorum is so impracticable and so palpably unlawful that it is not at all probable that the Democrats will resort to it. The vote will be counted as prescribed, and if Hayes and Wheeler have a majority of one they will be declared elected.

Can President Hayes be inaugurated in the face of the united opposition of the Democrats in Congress? Beyond all question. Protests, resolutions, talk of fraud in the doubtful States, or reports of partisan committees of the House sent to gather *ex parte* testimony in Florida and Louisiana, will avail nothing. The President elected in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution will be installed in office. Opposition in the form of speeches and resolutions will be treated as the chullitions of a defeated party. Opposition by force, if it arise, and this is a contingency scarcely to be thought of as possible, would be treated out as rebellion by the employment of all of the powers of the Government.

In case there should be no consummation of an election. This is

**A Very Remote and Improbable Contingency.**

but one may as well look all the probabilities of the difficult situation squarely in the face. Suppose that some revolutionary action of the Democrats should prevent the count of the vote in joint convention of the two Houses and the declaration of the result—what then? Who would be President until a new election could be held under the act of 1792—an interregnum of a whole year? The Constitution is not explicit on this point, but the act of 1792 provides that "in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." This does not in terms cover the case, but it does by implication. It is fair to suppose that the framers of the law meant to provide for a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President, however they may occur, and that in this event the presiding officer of the Senate would enter by right upon the duties of Chief Magistrate. I am aware that no less eminent an authority than Mr. Caleb Cushing has given it as his opinion that President Grant would hold over until his successor should be chosen, but I cannot accept that constitutional or legal provision he bases this conclusion. President Grant, I have reason for knowing, does not entertain such an idea, and is positive that under no circumstances can his term of office be prolonged beyond March 4. It is not the least remarkable fact that has shown more good sense than the lawyers. The Constitution provides that "the President shall hold his office during the term of four years." It does not add "and until his successor shall be qualified," as do the laws regulating the tenure of other officers. The framers of the instrument were wise enough to see that it would be a dangerous temptation to give a President a perpetual lease of office in case he could prevent the inauguration of a successor. He doubtedly the presiding officer of the Senate succeeds to the vacant place. To prevent any question arising, however, and to provide against any dangerous interregnum of even so short a time as a few minutes, President Grant would resign on the 4th of March, and thus make a case clearly within the statute. That he would do so if it seemed necessary to guard against the possibility of a state of affairs that might lead to anarchy, there is no doubt. The country may rely upon him to do what is wise and patriotic in any such an emergency. Under the law of 1792 the Secretary of State would notify the Governors of the States to hold another election in November next, and the President then chosen would be inaugurated March 4, 1878. I need scarcely say, in conclusion, that if the revolutionary acts of the Democrats in Congress thrust the country into another political campaign next year, it will be the Democratic party that will suffer when the popular verdict is rendered.

**The Lick Litigation.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—Jas. W. Lick, nephew of the late Jas. Lick, has filed a petition opposing the appointment of Jno. H. Lick, the natural son of the deceased, as administrator, and asking that he be granted letters of administration. Petitions have been filed by other heirs, preferring the same request. The petition alleges that Jas. Lick was of unsound mind in the past three years, covering the term in which various of the trust deeds were executed. The hearing was set for December 4th.

**Marine News.**

NEW YORK, November 20.—Arrived—The steamships Idaho and Helvetia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, November 20.—The steamships Britannia and Sidonian, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Particulars of the Recent Cyclone in India.

### Thousands of People Drowned by a Wave.

### Putrefying Bodies Causing an Outbreak of Cholera.

**INDIA.**

**The Destruction by the Cyclone.**

CALCUTTA, November 20.—Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sandeep and Dakhair Shahabashare, and numerous smaller islands, included in Backerguge, Nookholly and Chittagong, were entirely submerged by the storm wave of October 31, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near the estuary of the river Megna. The largest, Dakhair Shahabashare, was 500 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sandeep together had about 100,000 population. Up to eleven o'clock on the night of the 31st there was no sign of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to a depth in many places of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches, and some took refuge on the roofs of their houses. But the water burst the houses asunder and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel ten miles to the Chittangong district, but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach trees. There is scarcely a household in the island and on the adjacent coast but lost many members. The cattle are all drowned. Boats were swept away and means of communication with other districts destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The *Government Gazette* says wherever the storm wave passed it is believed not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of cholera is expected. A correspondent says this fear is happily not yet realized, except in Nookholly, where the disease has appeared.

News from the famine-threatened districts of Madras is somewhat better. Rain has come in time to do some good in Bombay. The prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two or three districts seems probable, and great distress in four or five more.

**THE WAR CLOUD.**

**The Coming Conference.**

LONDON, November 20.—The Marquis of Salisbury, appointed special ambassador to act with Sir Henry Elliot as plenipotentiary at the coming conference, left to-day with his family and suite for Constantinople. He will stop at Paris, Berlin and Vienna, presumably for consultation with the foreign ministers.

**A Story Denied.**

The Rothschilds deny the story that they promised to advance Russia money, and that the loans would not be made public, etc.

**War Rumors Contradicted.**

LONDON, November 20.—Careful official contradictions are published of the reports of activity at the Woolwich arsenal in connection with the Turkish complications. The increased demand for cartridges is solely in consequence of the adoption of the Martini Henry rifle in the Indian army.

**CUBA.**

**The Late Capture of a Steamer.**

HAVANA, November 20.—It is reported that the steamer Moctezuma was seen near Tortugas Island, off the Venezuelan coast, making for Laguayra. A Spanish war ship has gone in pursuit. An eye witness of the seizure of the Moctezuma says eighteen passengers, including four women, came aboard at Puerto Plata. The men demanded the surrender of the vessel in the name of the Republic of Cuba. The female passengers were apparently accomplices, having made various demonstrations after the capture of the steamer in the hands of the raptors. The cargo of the vessel consisted of fifty cattle, some two thousand bags of coffee, one thousand five hundred bags of corn, and numerous packages of dry goods from St. Thomas.

**ITALY.**

**Opening of Parliament.**

ROME, November 20.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. The King, in his speech from the throne, referring to the threatening events transpiring at the present time, expressed confidence in the success of the counsels of moderation which his Government had given effectual support. Regarding the relations between Church and State, the King said the extensive liberties granted the Church ought not to impair public liberties. The Government would, therefore, proceed to bills for making efficient the reservation in laws respecting the Papal See.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Marine Disasters.**

LONDON, November 20.—The steamer Windsor Castle has been lost near Cape Toron. The passengers and crew were saved. A dispatch from Nagasakio, dated to-day, states that Her Majesty's gunboat Lapwing is reported lost in a great gale near Chawco. No lives were lost.

**Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**

BALTIMORE, November 20.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a report was submitted showing earnings for the past year of $15,932,255 73, and expenses $960,850.19. The surplus fund now exceeds the mortgage indebtedness by $7,853,435 98. The report says: It is hoped such reasonable and equitable freight rates will be adopted in the future as will foster alike all interests connected with the railway system and the general interests of the country. Speaking of the railroad war, the report continues: in these processes of antagonism to this short and cheap line the longer lines to other seaboard cities have suffered fearful losses. Untenable, unreasonable and unjust demands have been made upon the Baltimore & Ohio Company to charge rates of transportation to the city of Baltimore which would ignore its immense geographical advantages as an entrepot for foreign commerce. These attacks have been based upon erroneous principles, are in violation of the laws of trade, and can never prevail. The report was approved, and the old board of directors re-elected.

**Senator Blaine and the Presidency of the Senate.**

NEW YORK, November 20. — Senator Blaine, in conversation with reporters, said there was no foundation for the Washington rumor connecting his name with the Presidency of the Senate. The traditions of the Senate, parliamentary usage and his own personal wishes would be equally against such a step. It was in a case in which he could not if he would, and most assuredly would not if he could. Mr. Blaine seemed a little sensitive lest any one should imagine he could for a moment entertain the purpose imputed to him.

**M. E. Missionary Appropriations.**

NEW YORK, November 20.—The M. E. Mission ary Committee to-day made these amon ong other minor appropriations: Detroit, $1,550; Kentucky, $5,000; Louisiana, $6,500; Michigan, $1,500; Minnesota, $5,000; Missouri, $3,000; Northwest Iowa, $4,500; Oregon, $2,500; Rocky Mountains, $6,000; St. Louis, $3,500; Southern California, $2,000; Tennessee, $5,000; Virginia, $6,000; West Wisconsin, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,000. This put the appropriations $5,480 in excess of total limit, and they made that amount up by taking small amounts off many districts.

**Indignation Meeting in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—A large indignation meeting was held to-night at National Hall, in the Third Congressional District, which was composed about equally of Republicans and Democrats, and at which the action of the Canvassing Board in counting the votes for Mr. From, the Democratic candidate for Congress, which evidently were not cast for him, was denounced in unmeasured terms by both Democratic and Republican speakers. Resolutions were adopted to that effect, and demanding that the person who changed the returns should be ferreted out and punished.

**Fatal Shooting Affray.**

CHARLESTON, November 20.—In a shooting affray in front of the detective office to-night between Geo. Shrewsbury (colored), Chief of Detectives, and Frank Johnson, a young white man, the former was shot through the head and almost instantly killed. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel between the two concerning a colored woman, and this afternoon Shrewsbury gave Johnston a severe beating. Four shots were fired, of which Johnston fired three and Shrewsbury one.

**The Steamer Franklin.**

NEW YORK, November 20.—Passengers by the steamer Carrima, from Bermuda, who left St. Thomas on the 10th inst., report having left the United States steamer Franklin at that port. She had then been in port three days. The officers of the Franklin would allow no communication with the shore.

## SECOND EDITION

### WATCH AND WAIT.

### Canvassing the Returns in the Pelican State.

### The Work Proceeding Carefully and Thoroughly.

### THE DEMOCRATS SQUIRMING AT EVERY TURN.

### The General Outlook in the Everglades.

### The Republicans Explain Why They Withhold Figures.

### THEY WILL NOT GIVE DEMOCRATS A CHANCE TO REPEAT THE OLD GAME OF FRAUD.

### Hayes Stock Above Par in the Disputed States.

**LOUISIANA.**

**Proceedings of the Returning Board.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 20.—At the State House the Senate chamber and its surroundings betokened the approaching session of the Returning Board. In the middle of the apartment were arranged three tables in a circle, one for the Returning Board, and the others for the Republican and Democratic Committees. The corridors surrounding the rotunda were closed by guards placed by each side against the other, and it is desirable and proper, if it shall appear that such questions are to be gone into, that both parties should have ample time if they desire it to procure proofs. By the law the general canvassing board is clothed with full powers to correct fraud and irregularities in the several polls—a provision of law eminently wise and needful in a thinly settled country, where elections are sometimes not conducted with that order and regularity so generally observed in older communities. In 1872 the vote of this State would have been given to the Democratic State ticket had not the general Board of Canvassers, under its judicial powers, corrected the fraud by which the Jackson county canvass was made to show a Democratic vote of 400 more than was shown by the original precinct returns. Thomas Bloxam, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 939 votes, but the returns were made to show that he had received 1,339, while the vote of Hart, his opponent, was reduced from 1,169 to 769. Wells, the Republican candidate for Congress, received 1,108 votes, which was altered to 108. Tais is the county in which a Republican majority of 359 at the last election is claimed to be converted into Democratic majority of 98 this year. In view of this Democratic fraud so lately attempted, and so nearly successful, and of well known frauds elsewhere by that party, we think that the Democratic assertions that fraud is contemplated by the Republican members of the State Board of Canvassers or the Government, should be be legally the canvassing officers of the Presidential vote, Once assuming a star part, we shall not now speak, save to state that the self-confidence which it manifests can only be associated with a high order of ability. The audience to which she played last night as *Anne Boleyn* in a "Crown of Thorns" was not a large one, but it was keenly critical, and quite capable of deciding as to the merits of her performance. Her appearance in the first act was greeted with applause which she recognized only by an expressive look and the elevation of her eyebrows. In this act nothing strong was required of her, indeed none of the parts were particularly noteworthy, and it ended with no expression of approval either of the play or the actress. In her interview with *Percy* in the second act when she upbraids him for his belief in her supposed faithlessness, and then secures the downfall of *Cardinal Wooley* by making manifest his treachery to the King, she exhibited a warmth and strength that at the close of the act won her a deserved call before the curtain. Thrice afterward she was encored. The third act, preceding which there is supposed to be a lapse of seven years, during which she has become the wife of *King Henry VIII*, is full of beauty and dramatic fire, and she swept the chords of love, regret and mercy with a skilful hand. The fourth and last act is the best of all. It shows *Anne Boleyn* in her own room after her fall, a few hours before her execution, with the block upon which she is to be beheaded as her only company. The horrible reflections induced by such an inanimate yet grim nocturnal associate are expressed by Miss Dickinson with an intensity of power, a vivid force, and withal a perfect naturalness that made a picture which only lacked a knowledge of stage artifices on the part of the artist to be nearly complete in touch and finish. The situations are acted to the full, and although Miss Dickinson displayed many qualities in her efforts to meet their exalted requirements they were of a character that we believe can be cured by time and study. She is yet far from being a great actress, but she has a great mind, and as the goal for which she is striving is a commendable one, and inasmuch as she displays undoubted dramatic talent, she is deserving of encouragement. The flavor of the lecture platform is clearly perceptible in her impersonation, and her ignorance of stage business is equally as manifest. Taken all in all her performance of *Anne Boleyn* is eminently worthy of commendation that we fail to apprehend why it should be condemned. That which is good so far predominates over that which is bad that justice at least should induce the critic to state the fact. Unfortunately all critics are not disposed to be just, and many of them raise an ideal standard so high that such facts as may carry conviction to the impartial, and upon the well settled rules of law and evidence applicable to such cases, and such we believe will be the action of the canvassers.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, N. Y.
J. M. THORNBURGH, Pa.
W. E. CHANDLER, N. H.
EDWARD F. NOYES, Ohio.
W. H. ROBERTSON, N. Y.
D. G. ROLLINS, N. Y.
J. P. JOHNSON, Florida.
LEW. WALLACE, Indiana.

TALLAHASSEE, November 20.—There is nothing new in the situation in Florida. Everything awaits the coming of the returns. Official returns are received so far from all but nine counties. The count will hardly be commenced this week.

**ALABAMA.**

**Tilden's Majority.**

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 20.—The majority in Alabama for Tilden and Hendricks electors is 31,383.

### WASHINGTON TOPICS.

**Troops at the Capitol.**

General Sherman, when questioned about the arrival of troops in Washington, said: "Their coming had no important or special significance. It was usual to move troops about from station to station. Those which had come here would stay for awhile, indefinitely, he might say. They were now quartered in barracks, and would remain there until it was seen fit to send them elsewhere. You know," he said, "we have to look out for Indians, and take care of public property, and guard the arsenals. Three companies are quartered in the arsenal, and a fourth is in the navy yard, while other companies are on their way to the Capital."

**Secretary Chandler's Interviewer.**

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to inquiries regarding the rumors of the concentration of a naval force in the vicinity of Washington, emphatically denied their truth. He said that none of the navy are pursuing the usual routine of duty, without extraordinary orders, and that there was nothing in the way of recent suggestion or direction from the Navy Department to command the attention of which could be construed into an act which should occasion the slightest sensation or excitement.

The troops now in Washington will remain at their present quarters until after the Presidential inauguration, as it is usual to have a military escort on such occasions, both of honor and in order to suppress any serious disturbances which might possibly occur.

It is probable that light battery A, Second Artillery, now stationed at Ft McHenry, will shortly be ordered to Washington, in which case it is understood they will be replaced by battery "G" of the same regiment, which left Fort McHenry for an Indian campaign a few months ago, and arrived yesterday from Fort Riley.

**Extension of Mail Service.**

The Postoffice Department has issued orders for the extension of railway mail service on the Wisconsin Central Railroad from Hancock to Portage City, Wis., forty-nine miles, commencing December 1; also to place mail service on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Lexington, Mo., thirty-three miles, to commence December 1.

**The President's Message.**

President Grant has commenced the preparation of his annual message, and therefore is not receiving visitors.

**The Religious Revival in Chicago.**

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In a word, Miss Dickinson is a true type of the best and noblest womanhood, and as such is representative of that class to which men delight to pay the highest tributes of honor and respect she cannot be too highly praised. We have thus prefaced what shall be said below of Miss Dickinson's play and performance for the reason that she is in every respect much more than an ordinary woman, and because in her the stage has received an accession of which can only be said that if all the women identified with the dramatic profession possessed the character that is conceded to Anna Dickinson and Augusta Dargon their calling would be less frequently required to bear the reproach that is sometimes justly heaped upon it. In view, therefore, of Miss Dickinson's reputation, her first appearance in Boston not long since as an actress was looked for with interest and, on the part of her friends, with anxiety. It was a bold step, but she took it fearlessly and has ever since been treading the path firmly, and with a characteristic determination to either succeed completely or fail hopelessly. Her performance was promptly condemned by the critics of the New York journals and pronounced a flat failure. But it has since been proved by Bret Harte that at least one of these same critics was not above allowing money to influence his opinion, a fact which induces one to take their declarations *cum grano salis*. In the west, from whence Miss Dickinson is just returning, the criticism was varied, but in the main highly favorable. Of her bold course in violating stage traditions by at once assuming a star part, we shall not now speak, save to state that the self-confidence which it manifests can only be associated with a high order of ability. The audience to which she played last night as *Anne Boleyn* in a "Crown of Thorns" was not a large one, but it was keenly critical, and quite capable of deciding as to the merits of her performance. Her appearance in the first act was greeted with applause which she recognized only by an expressive look and the elevation of her eyebrows. In this act nothing strong was required of her, indeed none of the parts were particularly noteworthy, and it ended with no expression of approval either of the play or the actress. In her interview with *Percy* in the second act when she upbraids him for his belief in her supposed faithlessness, and then secures the downfall of *Cardinal Wooley* by making manifest his treachery to the King, she exhibited a warmth and strength that at the close of the act won her a deserved call before the curtain. Thrice afterward she was encored. The third act, preceding which there is supposed to be a lapse of seven years, during which she has become the wife of *King Henry VIII*, is full of beauty and dramatic fire, and she swept the chords of love, regret and mercy with a skilful hand. The fourth and last act is the best of all. It shows *Anne Boleyn* in her own room after her fall, a few hours before her execution, with the block upon which she is to be beheaded as her only company. The horrible reflections induced by such an inanimate yet grim nocturnal associate are expressed by Miss Dickinson with an intensity of power, a vivid force, and withal a perfect naturalness that made a picture which only lacked a knowledge of stage artifices on the part of the artist to be nearly complete in touch and finish. The situations are acted to the full, and although Miss Dickinson displayed many qualities in her efforts to meet their exalted requirements they were of a character that we believe can be cured by time and study. She is yet far from being a great actress, but she has a great mind, and as the goal for which she is striving is a commendable one, and inasmuch as she displays undoubted dramatic talent, she is deserving of encouragement. The flavor of the lecture platform is clearly perceptible in her impersonation, and her ignorance of stage business is equally as manifest. Taken all in all her performance of *Anne Boleyn* is eminently worthy of commendation that we fail to apprehend why it should be condemned. That which is good so far predominates over that which is bad that justice at least should induce the critic to state the fact. Unfortunately all critics are not disposed to be just, and many of them raise an ideal standard so high that such facts as may carry conviction to the impartial, and upon the well settled rules of law and evidence applicable to such cases, and such we believe will be the action of the canvassers.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, N. Y.
J. M. THORNBURGH, Pa.
W. E. CHANDLER, N. H.
EDWARD F. NOYES, Ohio.
W. H. ROBERTSON, N. Y.
D. G. ROLLINS, N. Y.
J. P. JOHNSON, Florida.
LEW. WALLACE, Indiana.


TALLAHASSEE, November 20.—There is nothing new in the situation in Florida. Everything awaits the coming of the returns. Official returns are received so far from all but nine counties. The count will hardly be commenced this week.

**ALABAMA.**

**Tilden's Majority.**

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 20.—The majority in Alabama for Tilden and Hendricks electors is 31,383.

### WASHINGTON TOPICS.

**Troops at the Capitol.**

General Sherman, when questioned about the arrival of troops in Washington, said: "Their coming had no important or special significance. It was usual to move troops about from station to station. Those which had come here would stay for awhile, indefinitely, he might say. They were now quartered in barracks, and would remain there until it was seen fit to send them elsewhere. You know," he said, "we have to look out for Indians, and take care of public property, and guard the arsenals. Three companies are quartered in the arsenal, and a fourth is in the navy yard, while other companies are on their way to the Capital."

**Secretary Chandler's Interviewer.**

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to inquiries regarding the rumors of the concentration of a naval force in the vicinity of Washington, emphatically denied their truth. He said that none of the navy are pursuing the usual routine of duty, without extraordinary orders, and that there was nothing in the way of recent suggestion or direction from the Navy Department to command the attention of which could be construed into an act which should occasion the slightest sensation or excitement.

The troops now in Washington will remain at their present quarters until after the Presidential inauguration, as it is usual to have a military escort on such occasions, both of honor and in order to suppress any serious disturbances which might possibly occur.

It is probable that light battery A, Second Artillery, now stationed at Ft McHenry, will shortly be ordered to Washington, in which case it is understood they will be replaced by battery "G" of the same regiment, which left Fort McHenry for an Indian campaign a few months ago, and arrived yesterday from Fort Riley.

**Extension of Mail Service.**

The Postoffice Department has issued orders for the extension of railway mail service on the Wisconsin Central Railroad from Hancock to Portage City, Wis., forty-nine miles, commencing December 1; also to place mail service on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Lexington, Mo., thirty-three miles, to commence December 1.

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### STATE NEWS.

IN Mercer county 

# DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

OSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**Official Paper of Allegheny County.**

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1876.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 109⅞@109¾.

SENATOR BLAINE, precisely as we imagined would be the case, utterly declines being considered a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate. His good sense saves him from that temptation.

THE discovery and probable conviction of the parties who attempted to steal the body of ABRAHAM LINCOLN illustrates the effectiveness of the detective system in the West. The whole affair is now understood to be a species of blackmail,—the body of the President to be held as the basis of a demand for the pardon of one of the gang, associated with the parties to the attempted seizure. We doubt the story, as thieves rarely go to so much trouble for such an object.

THE revival of the oil trade during the past week, and the stiffening of prices, is indicative of the beginning of the end, so far as the refusal of exporters to buy is concerned. That further efforts will be made to break the prices we do not doubt, as this, in the nature of things, is sure to occur. But the prompt stiffening of prices, under even a temporary demand, should prove to both producers and refiners and refiners that they have only to be firm, and the market will speedily assume the strength that all desire. The battle for legitimate business in the oil trade is almost fought.

INTELLIGENCE from Washington indicates a toning down of excitement there, and the resumption of reason, particularly among the Democrats. It has at last fully entered the minds of those patriots that nothing is to be gained by violence, and we are told they purpose to accept the situation if HAYES is "counted in." As HAYES will undoubtedly be allowed a fair show in the count, and as this will quite certainly give him the office of President, we presume the spirit of resignation foreshadowed will be adopted. In any event, however, the election may go, there will evidently be submission and quietude, once the result is positively declared.

IT is thought that some compensation is likely to be realized for the hard times that are upon us, in the increased economy developed in our manufactures. Europeans who visited the Centennial expressed considerable anxiety relative to the possible competition of our artisans with those of Europe. It has been fully conceded that our work fully equals that of Europe, in many articles, and that with the observance of proper economy in manufacture we will become formidable competitors for the trade of Europe. Undoubtedly our manufacturers will ultimately look forward to the markets of Europe if the prices there admit of our competing, and that they do, is quite clearly illustrated by the recent developments in what is called the "balance of trade."

THE press, so far as it has spoken on the subject, has clearly uttered its disapprobation of the project to do away with the electoral college. It is now seen that it is a conservative institution, and stands between the honest people, and outrageous frauds on the ballot. The evidence is now clear that even the ballot box, does not always represent the honest wishes of the people, and that where terrorism obtains it may represent wholesale frauds on the public. At the recent election the system that had been so generally denounced before, proved the salvation of the Republic against the most determined and wholesale frauds. It is not likely to go to the wall, now that it has done such excellent service. It matters little which party succeeds in the pending conflict, the electoral system will be apt to stand for a time to come.

THE sudden agreement on the part of Turkey, to the demands make upon her, as to the conditions of armistice and reform, is either an intense humiliation or a shrewd stroke of policy. It has quite much the appearance of being the latter, —as the Turks managed to avoid the armistice till they had gained important advantages in Servia. It is not generally believed in Europe that the armistice and subsequent negotiations will now avert war with Russia, but they may serve to put Turkey in better condition before Europe to go into the war. The consultations of the great powers are yet to occur, and the Turks have delegated their best diplomatists to attend. The struggle will be to avert war, with a tolerable certainty that it is a struggle against the inevitable, unless Russia chooses to voluntarily forego her ambitious schemes.

THE terrible depreciation in the price of railroad stocks, now existing, should afford warning to the railroad authorities that their business must be transacted on a more equitable basis than heretofore. The wild fluctuations between oppressive, and ever extortionate rates, and those entirely too low to pay the cost of transportation, not only serve to create wide spread dissatisfaction, but also to injure the business of the several roads. The extremely low rates at the time of the boating season are in such marked contrast with the higher winter rates that the entire freighting public is made to feel that the one is exorbitant, or that the other does not pay. All is wrong. Equitable rates should be maintained, but oppressive rates avoided. As things go, there is a better prospect for the ruin of railroads financially than for any special benefit to the business and freighting community.

THE tactics of the Democracy in Florida are well understood, and shrewd as they are supposed to be, do not serve to help them out of their difficulties. They are attempting the old New York plan of holding back the Democratic counties till the vote of the other counties is divulged, and then figure out enough votes in Democratic counties to control the result. Were Republicans to act as they are acting, they would be denounced as preparing for the most outragous frauds. But we are not at all disturbed. Governor STEARNS clearly has the law with him in the policy of determining for himself the count for electors. Democratic frauds will be sifted, and a fair count of the honest vote of Florida will be made. We do not suppose that there is a person living who honestly doubts that Florida is Republican on a fair count; and as this will be made, all will be right at the proper time. The expertness of the Democracy in fraud will be of little service to them.

### THE LATEST.

South Carolina is now put aside as out of the question, so far as the Presidential count is concerned. It is Republican, and no farther denials can be made. Florida is the next in the list of doubtful States. The latest from that State is to the effect that the vote as cast gives the Republicans the electoral vote. It will be remembered that the Democratic claims for South Carolina were as confident as they have been for Florida. It will, then, be very much in order if the latest intimations from Florida should prove true,—that the State is Republican by the vote as cast. Such is the latest from Florida. We do not entertain the slightest doubt of the certainty of Florida's vote for HAYES and WHEELER. Louisiana is also claimed with increasing confidence. A dispatch passed over the wires to the New York *Times* yesterday, claiming the State for the Republicans by 6,000 majority. A dispatch was also received in this city yesterday afternoon, direct from New Orleans, assuring us of the entire certainty that the State will be Republican. We see no good reason for doubting, for a moment, the ultimate result.

We are gratified to notice the moderation of excited feeling that has taken place within the past few days. There is less of Democratic bravado and threats. No doubt the same intense earnestness prevails among them, and the failure to realize their hopes will prove a sickening disappointment. But the rancorous expressions of a week ago have subsided, and the Democracy are looking in the face, somewhat rationally and deliberately, the prospect of defeat. The result of the closeness of the struggle will be a careful and complete canvass of the laws and usages bearing on the count. Congressional precedents and constitutional requirements will be very closely scanned, and both parties will be held rigidly up to precedent and law. To all this we do not object. The Republican party has at no time feared the most rigid interpretation of law, or the closest scrutiny of its action. It has simply asked that the same rule that is applied to it shall also be observed by the Democracy. This is the full measure of its demand. But attempts to coerce and intimidate have been, and will be, quietly resisted, and the results of the election determined as quietly as possible. We are gratified that the outlook becomes more and more clear. We cannot avoid the conclusion that the election of HAYES will be a national blessing, and hence we hope that the result, which we believe to favor him, will be speedily declared.

### REVIVAL METHODS.

The increasing variety and scope of evangelistic effort in this country, and the enlarging sympathy and interest its several phases command, constitute a noticeable feature of the times. We had, recently, at one of our city churches, a lady, who had been refused authority to preach by the bishops of her church, but who nevertheless did preach and conduct revival services with very considerable success. We have now, at another church in the city, two evangelists, laboring after the style of MOODY and SANKEY. In both cases, if our information is correct, the preaching was based on assertions of principles and laws, and consisted largely of appeals to faith. It was, and is not, what is termed rational and convincing preaching, but assuming that certain essential truths are accepted, a strong appeal is made, based on this assumption, for immediate, positive action. That faverable results have attended this procedure is undeniable. Just how permanent the work may prove, we do not know; nor are we informed as to the classes in society that are specially moved by the appeals made. Our judgment is that the interest felt pervades all classes, and that the intelligent and refined are as deeply interested, as a rule, as the sensational but uncultivated classes. Such, at least, is the drift of our information.

Assuming, therefore, that the method is in a fair degree successful, what does it prove,—that the laborers shall be multiplied, and the method enlarged; or, that the simplicity and crudeness of the method proves the existence of a deep and pervading interest in religious matters, which needs only to be touched aright to respond fully to religious effort? There is no doubt that the element of curiosity is drawn upon by the traveling evan gelists, and that this contributes to their success. Yet it is undeniable that the membership of churches cordially co-operate in their movements, and that the ultimate success is humanly attributable to the united moral power of the two agencies combined. The freedom, enthusiasm and earnestness of the evangelists, and the solid, regular interest of the church membership, make up a combination of moral force that is sure to make its impression on the unconverted. Viewed in this light, evangelism as we have it is commendable. It does a work that might otherwise remain undone. And in so far as it is useful, successful and really evangelizing, it deserves sympathy and support. That it is the best and most effective agency, we do not think, unless, as in MOODY's case, it can be made to combine the several denominations of Christians, and so unite the moral and religious force of the churches, thus producing a real aggregation of religious power. This should give a real and wide-spread religious revival.

The same thing, we admit, may be reached on a smaller scale, where the evangelists succeed in developing the full moral strength of a church. How completely this may be done in any given instance, we do not profess to know. Our view is, that every religious society is, or should be, a centre of moral and religious force. Whether this shall be superior or equal to the irreligious force that surrounds it, may be a question in the case of each particular church. If not superior, there is no revival influence felt in that church. If there is a strong moral force, a revival power, more or less marked, will be felt almost continuously. And when this power increases, until the church realizes itself to be more than equal to the irreligious influence, and the power is intelligently exerted, whether amid special surroundings or in the quiet round of the regular services, there will be a profound impression made on the irreligious element, and conversions will follow. We incline to the belief that, as a rule, the quiet, earnest, impressive revivals, that seem to grow on a people, are the most lasting in their beneficial results.

The supernatural element in the religious life, and particularly in revivals, is difficult to understand or discuss. The theory that underlies all revival effort is, that the Divine Spirit, as a supernatural force, must supplement the natural. That it alone can change the moral nature, is one of the accepted beliefs of orthodox christianity. The stated conditions, on which it operates, are those of repentance and faith, on the part of the human subject. Of course it is impossible to reason accurately on this point. If we say that the means used are here and there unproductive of results, we are answered, faith is lacking. If we say the character of the results is not of the best, we are told that these are according to the measure of faith. All this is arguing in a circle. Does the supernatural, in the matter of arousing, impressing, and leading religious people into successful revivals, always wait or depend upon acts of human faith? Is it the pack-horse, either of human beliefs or infirmities? Does it not independently operate, and is it not the leader, rather than the follower, in religious work? Does it always come at the bidding, or wait for invitation? We think not. And the fear we sometimes have of the teachings of the day is, that they will prostitute the evangelistic idea, till the people are led to think that the Holy Spirit only follows at the heels of certain Evangelists. We say this, not disrespectfully, yet earnestly. The need of the day is for the churches to rise up, and put on their strength; for the pastors to be living evangelists,—the angels of God in the churches. If aid and skill are needed, well; but our observation is, that the most powerful magnet, and the most potent agency in revival is the real presence of the Divine Spirit among church or people.

### *A WONDERFUL OLD WATCH.*

**The "Memento-Mori" That Told the Hours for Mary Queen of Scots.**

The associations connected with this relic of the beautiful and ill-starred Queen of Scots invest it with an interest at once of profound melancholy. On the evening of February 7, 1586-7, the night previous to her execution at Fotheringay Castle, Mary perused her will, read over the inventory of her goods and jewels, and wrote down the names of her attendants and domestics to whom she had bequeathed each article. Among the bequests of this sad hour was the memento-mori watch, which was left to Mary Seton, one of the four Marys who were her maids of honor. From this lady it descends to its present possessor, Sir Thomas Dick Lander, of Grange and Fountainhall.

The watch is of silver, shaped like a skull. On the forehead is a figure of Death, armed with his customary emblems, the scythe and the hour-glass, and is standing between a palace and a cottage, with one foot at each door. Surrounding this figure is the appropriate legend frpm Horace—*Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres.* On the back part of the skull is Time, with his scythe, devouring all things; near him is the ancient symbol of Eternity, a serpent with the tail in his mouth, and around all is another legend from Horace—*Tempus edax rerum*, etc. The upper portion is divided into compartments; on one, our first parents in the Garden of Eden, with the motto, *Prenuado peridione miseriam aeternum posteris meruere.* The other compartment is occupied with the subject of man's salvation by the death of the Redeemer; with the crucifix is the motto, *Sic justitiam satisfecit, mortem superavit, totalem comparavit.* Running below these compartments on both sides is an open work, to permit the sound to be heard more freely, when the watch strikes. This is formed of designs of the instruments of the crucifixion, namely: the cross, the chalice, the flagon, the scourge, the lounge, ladder, spear, nails and hammer, the reed with the sponge, the coat without seam, and the crown of thorns; beneath the motto *Scala caeli gloriam via.* The watch is opened by reversing the skull, and then lifting the under jaw, which rises on a hinge. Inside this, which may be called the lid, is a representation of "The Holy Family in the Stable." "The Infant Jesus with His Mother and Joseph" in the distance are the shepherds. The works of the watch occupy the space which the brains do in a living skull, the dial plate being on a flat where the roof of the mouth is. This plate is of silver, and it is fixed within a golden circle, richly carved. The hours are marked in large Roman letters, and in the midst is a figure of Saturn devouring his children, with the motto, *Sicut meis sic et omnibus idem.* All the works are astonishingly perfect. The maker's name and the place of manufacture, "Moye, Blois," are legibly engraved, but there is no date, and it is supposed that the watch was made expressly for Queen Marry, either when she went to Blois accompanied by her first husband, the Dauphin of France, or soon after his death. It still performs well, though it requires to be wound up every twenty-six hours to insure tolerable accuracy. This curious relic must have been intended to stand on a prie dieu, or a small altar, as its weight is much too great to have allowed of its being carried about the person. It was bequeathed, as has been said, to Mary Seton, the life long friend and companion of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, in the palace and in the prison, even to the scaffold, the only one left to her royal mistress of the "four Marys" mentioned in the distich—

"Yestreen the Queen had four Marys,
This night she'll hae but three;
There was Mary Seton, Mary Beton,
Mary Livingstone and me."

The "me" being Mary Fleming.

**A Conductor who was Living Within his Income.**

There were several good stories told at the conductors' banquet last evening, but the one that created the most laughter was that which was related by Conductor McElroy, from Pennsylvania. He said that a conductor on an Eastern road was approached by a seedy-looking individual who wanted to get a free ride, and didn't have any money.

"All right," said the conductor, "go forward into the smoking car, and I'll fix you all right."

Soon afterwards the conductor appeared in the smoking car to collect fare from the passengers. He took up fare from everybody except the dead-beat and another man, who happened to be the Superintendent of the road. The Superintendent noticed that he had overlooked this man, and asked him why he had done it.

"Why, that's a conductor," was the reply.

"His appearance does not indicate it. Look at those clothes," said the Superintendent.

"Well," said the conductor, "he can't help that. He's a conductor on a Western road, and he is one of those fellows who is trying to live within their salary; and that's what he has come to."

This was satisfactory to the Superintendent, and the man obtained his ride without further inquiry. Mr. McElroy stated that there was nothing personal in the story.

**Ristori Taking Lessons in English.**

In a letter which I sent you some weeks ago I mentioned that Ristori was taking lessons in English with a view to playing a series of Shakspearian characters in that language. I had an opportunity of judging, the other evening, of the progress she has made. Happening to spend an evening at her house, I made some inquiries of her on the subject, and to my great surprise and gratification she started from her chair and recited for me a whole scene from "Lady Macbeth" in most excellent English, and with a power and emphasis which attested a thorough acquaintance with all the lingual difficulties of the part. As long as her action was energetic and impassioned, curious to say, her pronunciation was faultless, and it was only when she subdued her voice that a few foreign peculiarities betrayed themselves. As to her interpretation of the part, I can only say that it was of a character to leave no doubt of the final success of her efforts to strike into a new career.—*Paris Letter.*

**A Story of Louis Blanc.**

Louis Blanc became a Socialist under peculiar circumstances. He had brilliant prospects from the Royalists, being himself of an ancient and honorable family. His advancement was sought through the Duchess de Dino, niece of the Prince de Bourvant, and his constant companion. Her one fault was an unconquerable passion for raillery. When Blanc was presented to this brilliant young creature, she liked him at once, but could not refrain from laughing at his small stature. "He! Don Cherubino," she said, tapping the young man under the chin with her fan. Her manner stung him, and he answered insolently that he was not an infant, and would have no one treat him as such. So his chance was lost, and his sympathies were turned in other directions. Louis Blanc is but little over four feet in height, and looks like a small boy even now.

**Something on the Muscle.**

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight says of his ancestor, Timothy Dwight, father of Yale's President, that he was six feet four inches in height. His wife, Mary, Jonathan Edwards' daughter, was so small that he would sometimes carry her around the room on his open palm, held out at arm's length. The physical strength of Major Dwight was proportioned to his size. His descendant reports "two stories told of him in the family." One of these represents him as seizing a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and stopping it; the other tells of a "Worthington braggart" who came into Major Dwight's garden to challenge him to a trial of strength. The Major quietly finished the garden work in which he was engaged, and then, 'dropping his hoe, he suddenly caught up the ranter, and, whirling him horizontally several times over his head, pitched him out over the fence."

**A Good Little Boy.**

In ward No. 6, a few evenings ago, a fond mother undertook to teach her little boy the Lord's Prayer. The little fellow repeated the words after her until she came to: "Give us this day our daily bread." Then he paused, and seemed to be thinking very hard. At last he said; "There ain't no use in asking God for that bread. You can't humbug God that way, ma, for he is everywhere, and he knows we have done eating supper, and he must have seen that big plate full of buiscuits in the safe, and if we try to fool him he'll catch us out on the fly, first pop."

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"Well," was the reply, "take me with an expression as if I were writing a poem on the Centennial."


# LISTS OF LICENSES
AND
# TRANSFERS OF LICENSES
TO SELL LIQUORS IN
ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
GRANTED BY THE
COUNTY TREASURER,
In November Term, 1876.

**WHOLESALE.**

Kaiser J., 701 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Rogner John, 785 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, from George Brahler.....
Ruger Ang., 1302 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, from F. Thoma.....
Schutty Charles, 71 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....
Schmidt George, 350 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, from M. Gruber.....
Schmidt Mrs. M., 66 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, from H. Leightner.....
Stein Charles A., West Penn Railroad station, Sharpsburg.....
Speis Anton, Centre street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, from H. Heh.....
Seigfried Charles, Butler road, Etna borough, from H. Seitz.....
Smith Magdalena, 66 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, from Maria Schmidt.....
Schmid John, Ferry and Fourth streets, First ward, Pittsburgh, from A. Stang.....
Snyder George, Forty-first and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, from Agnes Snyder.....
Skelding James, Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Stang Andrew, Calvin street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Strabel William, 1509 Carson street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Trainor John, Sylvan avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, from Wm. Podden.....
Thomas George, 41 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, from Levi Lewis.....
Ulmer George F., 2329 Jane street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, from Aug. Baker.....
Ulmer Frederick, 191 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny.....
Vonpaula Barb., 45 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....
Von Sende Andrew, 186 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....
Voller Henry, 449 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, from Mrs. E. Smith
Vettech Mrs. F. A., 261 and 263 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, from A. Weigand.....
Weyman Wm., 139 Water street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....
Warren W. H., 76 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....
Wigand Wm., 71 Market street, First ward, McKeesport, from L. Wigand.
Wulf Robert, 1024 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, from A. Pecher.....
Warner Lotan, Perrysville road, Pine township.....
Will & Denling, Perrysville road, Ross township, from Jno. Shaler.....
Welsh Mrs. C., 3 Market street, First ward, Pittsburgh, from Jos. Welsh....
Wagner Mary, Second avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, from J. Peters.....
Wenkler Jno., 267 East street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, from J. Peters.....
Watters Mrs. Ann W., 31 Nineteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, from Henry Sharp.....
Wilkinson Samuel L., Market street, McKeesport.....
Zeller Chas., 2102 Carson street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, from J. Rodgers.....

**RETAIL.**

Augustine Michl., Brownsville bo., Lower St. Clair, from F. Hampe.....
Burns John, Port Perry, North Versailles.....
Bretting Geo., Butler Road, Shaler township.....
Brahler George, 541 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, from Chas. Kittner.....
Buehler G. W., 460 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, from F. Adrian.....
Bauman Henry, 2 Oak alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh, from Mary Siedle.....
Buckley W. H., Township Road, Forward township, from S. Thropp....
Bantz George, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, from J. Clark.....
Barth Jno., 233 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, from G. Fischer.....
Bach Rachel, 79 Ohio street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, from J. Linegrover.....
Baner Fred., 204 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, from M. Gruder.....
Burns Ann, 25 Old avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, from J. Kennedy.....
Blohm R., 2 Oak alley, Third ward, Pittsburgh, from J. Helbling.....
Bender Jno., 93 Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, from J. Sweikhard.
Cook R. M., 801 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Carroll Martin, Bridgeville, Upper St. Clair.....
Carter Michel, 915 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; from J. Lofink.....
Connolly Patrick, 455 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Colling Conrad, 330 Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh; from C. Sewald.....
Coney J. S., 59 First street, Third ward, Allegheny, from T. A. Patterson.....
Cravener Martha, Eleventh street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh; from Anderson & Dean.....
Clark J. C., 166 Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....
Devlin Pat'k, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....
Davis J. H., 409 Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; from Hancock & Nichols.....
Daly Terrance, 2 Diamond, First ward, Pittsburgh; from J. T. Leland.....
Dierstein Jos. 56 Jane street, Third ward, Allegheny; from Patrick Monahan.....
Dietrich J. E., 12 Wylie avenue, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; from D. Dougherty & Co.....
Dalzell Wm., 450 Main street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; from J. P. Shangpressly for Queen Marry, either when she went to Blois accompanied by her first husband, the Dauphin of France, or soon after his death. It still performs well, though it requires to be wound up every twenty-six hours to insure tolerable accuracy. This curious relic must have been intended to stand on a prie dieu, or a small altar, as its weight is much too great to have allowed of its being carried about the person. It was bequeathed, as has been said, to Mary Seton, the life long friend and companion of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, in the palace and in the prison, even to the scaffold, the only one left to her royal mistress of the "four Marys" mentioned in the distich—

"Yestreen the Queen had four Marys,
This night she'll hae but three;
There was Mary Seton, Mary Beton,
Mary Livingstone and me."

The "me" being Mary Fleming.

**A Conductor who was Living Within his Income.**

There were several good stories told at the conductors' banquet last evening, but the one that created the most laughter was that which was related by Conductor McElroy, from Pennsylvania. He said that a conductor on an Eastern road was approached by a seedy-looking individual who wanted to get a free ride, and didn't have any money.

"All right," said the conductor, "go forward into the smoking car, and I'll fix you all right."

Soon afterwards the conductor appeared in the smoking car to collect fare from the passengers. He took up fare from everybody except the dead-beat and another man, who happened to be the Superintendent of the road. The Superintendent noticed that he had overlooked this man, and asked him why he had done it.

"Why, that's a conductor," was the reply.

"His appearance does not indicate it. Look at those clothes," said the Superintendent.

"Well," said the conductor, "he can't help that. He's a conductor on a Western road, and he is one of those fellows who is trying to live within their salary; and that's what he has come to."

This was satisfactory to the Superintendent, and the man obtained his ride without further inquiry. Mr. McElroy stated that there was nothing personal in the story.

**Ristori Taking Lessons in English.**

In a letter which I sent you some weeks ago I mentioned that Ristori was taking lessons in English with a view to playing a series of Shakspearian characters in that language. I had an opportunity of judging, the other evening, of the progress she has made. Happening to spend an evening at her house, I made some inquiries of her on the subject, and to my great surprise and gratification she started from her chair and recited for me a whole scene from "Lady Macbeth" in most excellent English, and with a power and emphasis which attested a thorough acquaintance with all the lingual difficulties of the part. As long as her action was energetic and impassioned, curious to say, her pronunciation was faultless, and it was only when she subdued her voice that a few foreign peculiarities betrayed themselves. As to her interpretation of the part, I can only say that it was of a character to leave no doubt of the final success of her efforts to strike into a new career.—*Paris Letter.*

**A Story of Louis Blanc.**

Louis Blanc became a Socialist under peculiar circumstances. He had brilliant prospects from the Royalists, being himself of an ancient and honorable family. His advancement was sought through the Duchess de Dino, niece of the Prince de Bourvant, and his constant companion. Her one fault was an unconquerable passion for raillery. When Blanc was presented to this brilliant young creature, she liked him at once, but could not refrain from laughing at his small stature. "He! Don Cherubino," she said, tapping the young man under the chin with her fan. Her manner stung him, and he answered insolently that he was not an infant, and would have no one treat him as such. So his chance was lost, and his sympathies were turned in other directions. Louis Blanc is but little over four feet in height, and looks like a small boy even now.

**Something on the Muscle.**

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight says of his ancestor, Timothy Dwight, father of Yale's President, that he was six feet four inches in height. His wife, Mary, Jonathan Edwards' daughter, was so small that he would sometimes carry her around the room on his open palm, held out at arm's length. The physical strength of Major Dwight was proportioned to his size. His descendant reports "two stories told of him in the family." One of these represents him as seizing a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and stopping it; the other tells of a "Worthington braggart" who came into Major Dwight's garden to challenge him to a trial of strength. The Major quietly finished the garden work in which he was engaged, and then, 'dropping his hoe, he suddenly caught up the ranter, and, whirling him horizontally several times over his head, pitched him out over the fence."

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In ward No. 6, a few evenings ago, a fond mother undertook to teach her little boy the Lord's Prayer. The little fellow repeated the words after her until she came to: "Give us this day our daily bread." Then he paused, and seemed to be thinking very hard. At last he said; "There ain't no use in asking God for that bread. You can't humbug God that way, ma, for he is everywhere, and he knows we have done eating supper, and he must have seen that big plate full of buiscuits in the safe, and if we try to fool him he'll catch us out on the fly, first pop."

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## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Boll, Wm. E. McCook, Jas. Park, 2d, Thos. P. Bingham, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

## MY WIFE
Insist on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the same for payment.
DOMINICK IRMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. k61

D. IRMSEN, Pres't. J. CALLERY, V. Pres't
W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.
k62

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Junlata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHANDELIERS,
AND
Gas Fixtures
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
WELDON & KELLY'S,
147 WOOD STREET.
FALL STOCK JUST OPENING THIS

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COMPLETE STOCK! EXTRA GOOD VALUE!
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

NEW DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
Suitable for the Season.
At 10 and 12 1-2c.
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods,
At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all wool Striped and Plaid Overcoating.
At 18¾c, special bargains in Mohair Alpacas.
At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repp.
At 20c, new Sicilian Basket Cloth Goods.
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Broadcloth.
At 28 and 31c, new lines of choice Brocades.
At 20 and 22c,
Special bargains in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.
At 50c to $1.50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of
Low and Medium Priced,
Suitable for street and home wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, Extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.
At 85c to $3.50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 to $2.50,
Beautiful line in Colored Dress Silks.
Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which for variety and value cannot be surpassed.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Invite special attention to the following new things just opened.
Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.
New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in latest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.
FEATHER TRI

## FINANCIAL.


**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,**

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.



**DAILY GAZETTE.**


## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 21, 1876.

Yesterday was one of those disagreeably stormy days that blunt business and prevent anything in the line of financial activity except what is absolutely necessary. Maturing notes are apt to be looked after, rain or shine, but the ordinary operations of business are deferred for better weather. The settlements of the preceding week took place between the banks, but other than this nothing special occurred. The offerings of paper are not large, nor are the banks encouraging any particular activity in that direction. Discount rates remain the same, and business is in *statu quo* till politics settle.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The process of substituting silver for fractional currency has now been in progress for six months. The amount of $14,000,000 has been withdrawn. Some light is thrown on the proportion of the fractional currency that has been lost by the differing proportions returned of the older and later issues. The amount canceled from each issue, and the percentage of such cancellations to the amounts outstanding April 1,are shown in the annexed table:

| *Issues.* | *Canceled.* | *Equal to* |
|---|---|---|
| First | $ 3,500 | 0.08 per ct. |
| Second | 2,550 | 0.08 per ct. |
| Third | 27,660 | 0.73 per ct. |
| Fourth | 2,422,500 | 27.31 per ct. |
| Fifth | 11,508,300 | 49.92 per ct. |
| Totals | $14,049,400 | 78.12 per ct. |

The amount of the issues compared as follows on the dates named:

| *Issues* | *April 1.* | *Nov. 1.* |
|---|---|---|
| First | $ 4,297,600 | $ 4,294,100 |
| Second | 3,119,200 | 3,116,700 |
| Third | 3,085,100 | 3,057,500 |
| Fourth | 6,859,600 | 6,444,100 |
| Fifth | 32,295,400 | 11,637,100 |
| Totals | $42,604,900 | $28,555,500 |

By Nov. 1 the Government had issued $31,000,000 of silver,—$14,000,000 for fractional currency, and $7,000,000 for legal tenders and currency obligations.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

Under the old State bank system the most spasmodic and often costly endeavors were made to scatter the small bank notes far and wide. Many of our active business men will remember the great reputation the banks of Hartford had for vigor and skill and keeping out, and widely scattering the enormous circulation they were carrying in the days of the glory and strength of the Suffolk Bank system. At that time bills came quickly home by the way of the great New England central redemption agent in Boston street, if extraordinary shrewdness was not shown in scattering them in places where they would do the issuing bank the most good by keeping out of the clutches of the old Suffolk. Manufacturers, hotel keepers, and all sorts of consumers of small notes were then given quite long loans without interest upon the simple condition that they should take pay on the small notes and agree to pay them out only in small lots to persons who would scatter them widely. Once in a while these agreements would be conveniently forgotten, and into the Suffolk in a huge uncut package would come five or ten thousand small notes which had been loaned upon the circulation conditions we have described, only to come home when the ink was scarcely dry upon the notes which had been given for them.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The first started in this country was opened in Philadelphia in 1816. Fifty years before this date Benjamin Franklin had suggested the setting up of such an institution. The third United States Savings Bank was the Chambers street institution, which was started in 1819. Long before the date we have given savings banks had been set up in Europe. The first ever known were those of Hamburg, started in 1778, and of Berne, started in 1787. About the year 1800, savings institutions were first started in England. France had nothing of the sort till 1818. The aggregate deposits of all the savings banks of the United States are 850 millions. The Vienna savings banks reports its deposits at 40 millions of dollars. This is the largest savings bank in the world. San Francisco has a savings bank, the Hibernian, which does an enormous business. Its deposits are larger than the combined deposits of all the savings banks in many of the largest cities in Europe.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.

The naval and military employes of the British Government in India are complaining bitterly of the loss they suffer through the depreciation of silver. The London *Times* prints a number of communications protesting against the practice adopted of paying the soldiers and sailors in silver at par, and with no allowance for its decline in value. The loss amounts to 16 per cent. of their pay. The Indian Government has declined to restrict the coinage of silver, and has published a Minute giving reasons for believing that the derangement of the ratio between silver and gold is the result more of a rise in gold than of a fall in silver They have decided to do nothing to remedy the trouble, preferring to leave it to time to bring back the equilibrium of the bullion market.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 109¾ | 5-20's 1868-coupons | 117 |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup | 118 | 10-40's | 113¾ |
| " 1865 | 116½ | Currency 6's | 121¾ |
| " 1865 new | 115¾ | 5-20's coupons | 112¾ |
| 6-20's 1867 | 116 | 10-40's coupons | 114¾ |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 109¾ | Missouri Pac. | 85¾ |
| Erie | 10 | Union Pacific | 50¾ |
| L. S. & M. S. | 72 | Wabash & Wabash pf. | 63¾ |
| C. & A. | 100 | Harlem | 125 |
| St. Paul | 19¾ | Adams Express | 107 |
| Do. pref. | 36 | American Express | 57¼ |
| Michigan Southern | 87 | U. S. Express | 46¾ |
| Do. Central | 42¾ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 85 |
| Northern Pac. com. | 35¾ | Quicksil. ver | 1¾ |
| Do. Pref. | 57¾ | Fort Wayne | 101 |
| Rock Island | 98¾ | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 12½ |
| Chicago & Alton | 95 | Terre Haute | 6¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 25¾ | Iron Mountain | — |
| Western Union Tel. | 71¾ | N. J. Central | — |
| Delaware, L. & W. | 96 | | |

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (B) | 45¾ | Cen. Trans (B) | — |
| Readings (B) | 45¾ | Do. (S) | — |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (S) | 13¾ | A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B) | 104¾ |
| Oil Creek (B) | 8¾ | P. C. & St. L. 7's (S) | — |
| Lehigh Valley (A) | 49½ | N. Pacific bonds | — |

NEW YORK, November 20, 1876.

Money 2@5, closing at 4; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $53,000. The customs receipts were $352,000. The clearings were $16,500,000. Sterling 482@484¾. Gold was quiet and steady throughout the day at 109¾@109¾. The rates paid for carrying were 2 to 3 per cent., and for borrowing flat. Governments were dull and strong. In railroad bonds the transactions were small this afternoon. Union Pacific land grants declined to 100¾. Ohio & Mississippi consolidated sinking funds brought 82; do. second 43; Toledo & Wabash second 69, and St. Louis division 72. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was impeded somewhat by the storm, and offered few features of interest. The coal stocks were noticeably weak, and made a sharp decline, which was caused by the announcement of the forthcoming sales of 200,000 tons of coal, and the probability consequent that there will be a decline in the price. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined from 70¾ to 68¾, Delaware & Hudson Canal from 68½ to 67½, and New Jersey Central from 34 to 33½, with no material recovery in any instance. In the late dealings Lake Shore and Northwestern developed considerable strength, owing to the renewed report that the prospects are very favorable for an early settlement of the railroad war. Reports emanating from semi-official sources show the Northwestern Company to be in an exceptionally good financial condition. The net earnings for the six months ending November 30, 1875, were $880,000. For the four months ending September 30, 1876, the net earnings were $31,000 in excess of the first four months of the corresponding half year of 1875. The gross receipts for October, 1876, were over $1,530,000 on all the property, and the net earnings for that month are estimated at $375,000. The company already has in hand over $1,250,000 cash, this being sufficient to pay all interest charges up to and including February 1, 1877, besides paying a dividend on the preferred stock. Illinois Central sold at 71, against 74 at the close last week, but the transactions were small. The fluctuations in other stocks were slight. The transactions to-day aggregated 183,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwests, 5,500 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Ohios, 6,000 Western Union, 24,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,300 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

*Government.*—United States Coupons 1881, 118; 5-20s '65, 110½; 5-20s new, 112½; 5-20s '67, 116; do. '68, 117; new 5s, 112½; new 4½, 110½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 114½; currency 6s, 123½.

*State bonds.*—Tennessees old, 75; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 10; do. preferred, 13; Pacific Mail, 25½; Mariposa, 4½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 47; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Union Pacific, 39½; Lake Shore, 57; Illinois Central, 70; Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 35½; do. preferred, 55½; C. C. C. & I., 35; New Jersey Central, 33½; Rock Island, 98½; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 51; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; do. preferred, 8½; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 165½; do. preferred, 116; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 5¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 68¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 34; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 105¾; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90¾; Panama, 125.

LONDON, November 20.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was £115,000. Consols, 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107 3-4; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 100; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 19¾.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes, 104f 75c.

FRANKFORT, November 20.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 20, 1876.

General business continues tame, but we are in hopes that it will soon commence to pick up. Both Wheat and Flour have stiffened up again, although there has been no advance in our market as yet. Sugars reacted slightly during the week, but has stiffened up again. Coffee is lower. In the Hog products there has been no change either in the demand or prices. There is an increasing demand for prime Butter. Eggs and Cheese in fair demand also, but unchanged. Dry Iron has been exceedingly dull, while Metallics has been more active, the exporters, it is said, having bought largely within the past ten days. Wool continues very firm with little or no stock in first hands, and prices are still tending upward.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, as there nearly always is at this season of the year, but no improvement in prices, which we continue to quote at $1 to $1 50 per bbl. The supply, both the whole country through, is larger probably than ever it was before.

APPLE-BUTTER—Has commenced to come forward freely, and may be quoted at 35@6c per gallon.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $6 ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3@3½; low test, 2¼@2¾; Manganese, 6@6½; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 3@3¼; Flour Spar, 1¾@2; Black Lead, 3¾@4.

BROOMS—We note an active demand at the recent decline. Prices are lower now than at any time since the beginning of the war, and this has stimulated trade, not only here but at distant points. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish) | | 4 strings, weight 2¾@4 | 75 |
| No 5 extra Parlor | do. | 4 do. | 25 4 50 |
| No 4 do. | do. | 3 do. | 28 4 25 |
| No 3 do. | do. | 2 do. | 24 4 00 |
| No 5 carpet | do. | 4 do. | 28 3 75 |
| No 4 carpet | do. | 3 do. | 26 3 50 |
| No 3 carpet | do. | 2 do. | 24 3 25 |
| No 4 Hurl Palated Brace | 4 | do. | 26 2 75 |
| No 3 Hurl " " | 3 | do. | 24 2 50 |
| No 4 Hurl | do. | 3 | do. 22 2 25 |
| No 3 Hurl " | Brace | 2 | do. 20 2 00 |
| No 2 Hurl—plain handle | | 2 | do. 18 1 75 |
| No 1 Hurl do | | 2 | do. 16 1 50 |

Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) Brushes 4 @ 40c, according to finish.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whalebone (8, 9 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet | | | 1 50@7 75 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Plain | 1 25@1 50 |
| Do. Barber, (12 and 14 inch) | | | 1 50@2 75 |
| Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. | | | 1 50@1 75 |
| Do. | do. | do. | plain. | 2 25@1 50 |
| Misses (Velvet) | | | 1 00@1 25 |

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found that the several patent and chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

| Inch. | Per Foot | Inch. | Per Foot |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ 06 | 8 | $ 54 |
| 1¼ | 08 | 8½ | 57 |
| 2 | 13 | 9 | 60 |
| 2½ | 24 | 9½ | 63 |
| 3 | 30 | 9¾ | 90 |
| 3½ | 36 | 10 | 1 14 |
| 4 | 42 | 12 | 1 38 |
| 4½ | 48 | 14 | 1 62 |

Discount 25 to 35 per cent. as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BESWAX—In steady demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10@11 ₱ gross Gray, $11@20; White Bristle, $22@4; Shoe, $1@2; Horse (wood backs) $22@6; Horse (leather backs) $30@35; Extra white-wash, $36@75; Common do, $24 @60.

BUTTER—There has been an increased demand for prime table Butter during the past week, but prices are no better. The warm weather has been unfavorable to sellers, as in addition to curtailing the consumption, it has softened the stock (both here and back) and thereby caused it to lose its present an unsaleable appearance and injuring its sale. Appearances, not only of the article itself but the packages and cloths, have a great deal to do with the sale of Butter—more so than people generally appear to realize; it is frequently the case that the sale of good stock is very much injured by the slovenly manner in which it is put up, and shippers should make a note of this and be governed accordingly. Old and experienced commission merchants claim that it always pays to use care in putting up Butter for shipment, to use new clean packages and cloths. Choice rolls, 24@25c; prime do, 22@ 23c; fair, 20c; fair to prime solid packed, 18@19c; common fair, 16@17c.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand, and with a light supply and the crop this last year is reported below an average, the market is firmer and prices are higher, with sales at $1,50@1 per bu; the outside figure for prime new crop in a jobbing way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is steady, and prices are fully maintained; it is said the crop the present year was slightly cut off. We continue to quote at 3½@ 3¾c ₱ lb to the wholesale trade, and 4c in a small way.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¾@6; choice green brush that will work up, 5@5½, choice carry or stalk brush, 4@5c; inferior, crooked and insides, 3@5½; inferior, 3 @4½; crooked, 2½@3½.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $3,25@3,50 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; $8@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CEMENT, &C., &C.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Common, $2,50@3; Portland, $6@7 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1,75@2; Louisville, $1,90@2,10. Calcined Plaster —French's $6,75@4; Land Plaster, $2,25@2,50. Lime, $1,35@1,50. White Sand, $1,40@1,50 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Bituminous is quoted at 6½@7½ ₱ bu, delivered. Anthracite, $5 ₱ ton by the carload and $6@6½ delivered.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is no improvement in business, and prices, which will be found as noted, have undergone no change:

MANILLA ROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¾ inch diameter and upwards | | | 15½ cts. per lb |
| ¾ | " | " | 15½ " |
| 1 and 5-16 in. diameter | | | 15½ " |
| Tarred Cotton—Hand and Machine | | | 15½ " |
| Hay, stave and leather twine | | | 15½ " |

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawser laid | | | 15½ cts. per lb |
| " bolt Rope Yarns | | | 15½ " |
| Sand Pump Rope | | | 15½ " |

SISAL ROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¾ inch diameter and upward | | | 11¼ cts. per lb |
| ¾ | " | " | 12¼ " |
| 1 and 5-16 in. diameter | | | 12¼ " |
| Hay, spoke and leather twine | | | 11¼ " |
| Lath Yarn | | | 11¼ " |

COOPERAGE—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping. Circled Heading, 26c per set; shaved do, $10 per m for dry and $15 for green. Best Indiana staves, $30; medium do, $28; long bucked West Virginia, $28@32; rough do, $ @ . Barrels firmer and higher; countries, $1,10; city make, $1,25.

CHEESE—There is a continued fair demand, and with diminished arrivals and more favorable reports from New York, the market is firmer in tone but unchanged in price. Prime Ohio (September make) quoted at 12a13¾c; do. August make, 12@12¾, in a jobbing way, one cent additional.

CIDER—Is coming forward pretty freely, and with no improvement in the demand, the supply accumulating and sellers anxious to realize, prices are ill to better than nominal; $2,50@3,50 per bbl—barrels included.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues quiet as it always is at this season of the year, but the consumptive demand will set in within the next few weeks. As yet prices have not been fairly established.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but little demand for Apples, and prices may be quoted nominally at 4@5c ₱ lb. The supply of Peaches is small but there is little or no inquiry for them. In fact, there is very little inquiry for dried fruit of any kind, nor is it likely that there will be for some time to come.

EGGS—The arrivals of fresh continues light, and with a fair demand and limited supply, prices are still maintained, 22@23c. Of pickled, the receipts continue liberal, and with but few selling the supply is steadily accumulating, and prices may be quoted nominally at 20@23c as to brand.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 55@56c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

| | ₱ bbl. | half bbl. |
|---|---|---|
| Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel | $27 00 | |
| Ex No 1 Shore | 25 00 | |
| No 1 Shore | 18 00 | |
| Ex 1 Bay | 18 00 | |
| No 1 Bay | 15 00 | |
| Ex No 2 Large | 12 00 | |
| No 2 Medium | 11 00 | |
| No 2 Large | 10 00 | |
| No 2 Medium | 8 50 | |
| Split Labrador Herring | 6 00 | |
| Round Herring | 4 50 | per bbl. |
| White Fish | | 3 25 |
| Lake Trout | | 4 50 |
| Lake Pickerel | | 3 50 |
| Lake Herring | | 2 50 |
| Large Georges Codfish | 6¼c | ₱ lb |
| Medium | 5½c | " |
| No 1 Herring | $5@6 | ₱ box |
| Scaled Herring | 50c | " |

and $1@2 for mottled and white.

FLOUR—The market is firmer in tone, in sympathy with Wheat, and the more favorable advices from the leading points of distribution, but the demand here continues light, confined chiefly to meeting immediate wants, while prices remain unchanged. The chief cause of the firmness, to which reference has been made, is rumors of a foreign war again; if there should be war, there will no doubt be a largely increased export trade, and, if so, higher prices will no doubt prevail. On the other hand, even if these war rumors should prove groundless, it is the opinion of some well informed dealers that prices will not decline much, as they claim that the supply of Wheat is comparatively light, and it is pretty generally conceded now that the yield this year did not turn out as large as expected. Local millers generally have stiffened up to their views recently, and it is complained that the receipts and offerings of Wheat have fallen off recently, which may be attributed to the bad condition of the roads, hence it is held at very full prices. We continue to quote,in a jobbing way, at $6,30@6 75 for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $7@8. Rye Flour, $4,90@5.

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of Grain have been comparatively light recently, owing chiefly to the bad condition of the country roads, and the markets are firmer in consequence. The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light, and with a steady milling demand, the market is firmer, although prices remain unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1,25@1,31. Corn continues to rule that there is no margin for profit at current rates, while millers are that Wheat is higher (relatively) than the product. The Oat market has been fairly active during the past week, but with a supply just about equal to present requirements, prices remain unchanged; mixed, 36@37; white, 38@39. New Ear Corn is more inquired for, firmer, and prices are advancing; we now quote at 42@47, as to quality and condition. The surply of old ear is light but there is not much call for it, which is owing to the fact that new is now taking the place of old; quotable at 33@35. Old Shelled Corn is also in light supply, and may be quoted steady at 58@60 on track. It is rumored that a well known Chicago operator has recently bought up all the Corn in New York and it is now shipping it to Europe. There is not much doing in Rye; the receipts and offerings continue light but there is not much inquiry for it; quotable at 70@72c. Barley is coming forward pretty freely and the market is generally reported dull, with prices favoring buyers; quoted at 85@90 for spring, and $1,05@1,15 for fall, as to quality and condition.

GROCERIES—Coffee—At the late decline of ½c per lb, Rio has been in active demand from first hands; and stocks, though largely augmented by recent arrivals, were considerably diminished in the last few days. The eastern market also ruled firm. Java is held strong, and for some descriptions of Old Government ½c per lb was asked. Other mild grades steady. At our quotations for roasted Rio, the figures are lower than the seaboard markets will justify. Sugars—both raw and refined test ¼ during the week, but it was fully recovered on Saturday in New York, and still higher figures predicted. The raw Sugar stock for refiners use is next to nothing in comparison with former years at this date, the estimate being 44 per cent as compared with 1875. The Louisiana product will be larger than last year, and will tend to relieve the market for yellows, which are now relatively ½c per lb higher than New Orleans. Of course, 25 bags From a late circular of A. Thomson & Co., New Orleans, both Sugar and Molasses at that point are lower than at this date last year; but the market closed higher and firmer under a brisk demand. The export demand for hards is quite large—20,000 bbls having gone to Europe and Canada within the past two week. N. O. Molasses firm at our quotations. Syrups stronger. Spices steady. Teas unchanged.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 14¼ | Standard A | 12¾ |
| Crushed | 13¾ | Standard C | 12¼ |
| Granulated | 13¾ | Yellow | 10½@11½ |
| Powdered | 13¾ | Ref. Yellow | 10½@11½ |

COFFEE.

| Green. | | Roasted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 24 | Best | 26½ |
| Prime | 23½ | Second Grade | 25¾ |
| Fair | 22 | Third Grade | 23½ |
| Java | 32 | Java | 36 |
| | | Loose half a cent less. | |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 37@38 | Fair | 30@35 |
| Prime | 33@37 | Drips | 30@35 |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice new crop N. O. | | | 80@85c |
| Prime old crop N. O | | | 58c |
| Fair old crop N. O | | | 55@57c |

TEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson | 35@0 55 | Japan | 40@55 |
| Gunpowder | 45@0 90 | Oolong | 35@55 |
| Imperial | 40@0 70 | Souchong | 35@70 |

FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Layer Raisins | 2 65 | Currants | 8 |
| Valencia Raisins | 11 | Prunes | 7 |
| Loose Muscatels ₱ box | 2 65 | | |

SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81 Carb Soda, in kegs | | | 5½ |
| 81 Carb Soda, boxes | | | 7 |
| Sal Soda | | | 2½ |
| Silver gloss starch | | | 9¾ |
| Gilbertis Gloss Starch | | | 8½ |
| Corn Starch | | | 12@12½ |
| Shot—per sack | | | 2 50 |
| Dince meat | | | 15c |
| Concentrated Lye—case | | | 3 50 |
| Pearl Barley | | | 8 |
| Oat Meal | | | 6¾ |
| Hominy, per bbls | | | 4 00 |

GINSENG—Sales of new damp root at 80c; old dry, 90.

HEMP—Wanted. None offering outside of manufacturers.

HIDES—There is an improved demand for Hides, and the market is firm at quotations. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Salted Cows | | | 7 a 7¾ |
| Green Salted Steers, Light | | | 7¾a 8 |
| Green Salted Steers, Heavy | | | 8¾a 9 |
| Green Salted Calf | | | 10 a 11 |
| Green Butcher Cows | | | 6 |
| Green Butcher Steers, light | | | 6 |
| Green Butcher Steers, heavy | | | 7 |
| Green Butcher Calf | | | 9a 10 |

HAY—Is firmer, as the bad condition of the country roads has checked the receipts, but as yet there has been no advance. Loose quotable at $12@15 per ton from country wagons.

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Red Sole Leather has steadily advanced, cast as well as west the last two weeks, and the indications are that present Pittsburgh prices, to correspond with other places, will have to be placed higher than now quoted. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kip, if light weights, are improving, but heavy are still stagnated low. Upper can only be sold at low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oak Sole, country | | | 0.30@0.34 |
| Oak Sole, city | | | 0.34@0.38 |
| Oak Sole, B. A. heavy and mid | | | 0.32@0.36 |
| Red Sole, Oronoco | | | 0.34@0.38 |
| Red Sole, good dgd | | | 0.32@0.35 |
| Oak, Rough | | | 0.32@0.35 |
| Harness, city oak | | | 0.33@0.35 |
| Harness, country | | | 0.29@0.32 |
| Calf, No. 1 and common | | | 0.75@1.00 |
| Fair Skirting | | | 0.37@0.40 |
| Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₱ doz | | | $45.00@57.00 |
| Calf Leather | | | 0.75@0.85 |
| Finished Calf | | | 0.90@1.15 |
| Finished Upper, ₱ foot | | | 0.17@0.22 |
| Finished Kips | | | 0.50@0.60 |

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Clear | $45 00 |
| Second Clear | 40 00 |
| Select Common | 32 00 |
| Common Common | 14 00 |
| Sheathing | 16 00 |
| Siding, Dressed and Scantling | 14 00 |
| Flooring, No 1 per M | 27 00 |
| " No 2 | 25 00 |
| " No 3 | 22 00 |
| Moulded Weatherboarding | 27 00 |
| Shelving | 28 00 |
| Shingles | 4 50 |
| Lath | 3 00 |

MILL FEED—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Bran, $11@11 per ton; Shipstuffs, Seconds and Shorts, $13@15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2@2,50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Straight strained extra Lard Oil stronger, in sympathy with a higher Lard market, and held at 80@85c; No. 1, 80@85c; No. 2, 60@65. Miners' oil firmer. John V. Lewis & Co.'s extra winter white, 63; winter yellow, 58@60. Linseed fell off 2c per gal on at the crushing mills. Carbon steady at 23 to the wholesale trade, and 25c in a jobbing way.

PEA-NUTS—Sales: Virginia, 4½@4¾c; Tennessee white, 6@6½; do. red, 4@4½c.

PAPER—There is a fair demand, without any material change in values. We quote Rag wrapping 1½ sheet Crown size, 8½c; medium, 8½c; double Crown, 7½c, Straw, 3½, 4½c and 6½c for 14 sheet. Sugar paper, 1½@1½c ₱ ₱. Manilla, 8@9c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c per pair. Dressed chickens (heads off and entrails out) 10@12c ₱ lb. Ducks, 14@15c; Turkeys, 15@16; Geese, 9@10.

POTATOES—Are coming forward freely, but mostly common in point of quality; the market is firmer nevertheless and prices are tending upward. We now quote at 70@75c per bu, on shar'and track, to 80 quality; Peerless unchanged; $1,75@4,50 per bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog products continues moderately active, about all that can be expected at this season of the year, but there has been no change in prices for some days. A Chicago paper, commenting on the situation, says: The receipts of hogs are not large, but they are fully as large as expected. The new corn crop is a good one, both in quality and quantity, and low in price, for which reason it has been all fed out and the bulk of the hogs would be kept back for fattening till toward the close of the year, when the increased competition of sellers would cause a further decline in prices. But they keep coming in, and the demand from packers is so good that few hogs go out except in the shape of meats. The packers say that they have lost money so far, except as they have cut on orders, but the market is now less against them than it was a few days ago, and they are more encouraged to operate, as orders are now coming in both from the east and south for all that they can manufacture.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb | 14¾ | Lard, prime leaf, tes | 10¾ |
| Shoulders Ex S. C | 9¾ | Lard, Ref for sum- | |
| If Fast Bacon S. C | 13½ | mer use—in tres | 11¾ |
| Dried Beef Ex S. C | 15 | Do. | 11¾ |
| Beef Tongues S. C. per dot | 9¾ | Do. | 12¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders | 7¾ | Do. 3 ₱ caddies | 14 |
| Short Rib Sides | 10 | Do. 5 ₱ do | 13¾ |
| Clear Sides | 10¾ | Do. 3 ₱ pails | 13¾ |
| Mess Pork ₱ bbl | $13,50 | Do. 5 ₱ do | 13¾ |
| Short Cut do | 18 @0 | Do. 10 ₱ do | 13¾ |
| | | Ham Sausage | 9¾ |

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ ₱ for good countr mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5½; city rendered, 8¼c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand, without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen | $6 50 |
| No. 2 do | 7 50 |
| No. 3 do | 6 50 |
| 2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz | 1 85 |
| 3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz | 2 10 |
| Horse Pails | 5 00 |
| Ash Butter Tubs 80 lbs | 6 00 |
| Do Do 25 lbs | 4 00 |
| Clothes Pins—₱ box | 75 |
| Broom Handles plain per m | 17 00 |
| " painted " | 25 00 |

WHITE LEAD; ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil | | 10c |
| Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil | | 10¾ |
| Do. fancy brands | $ | @ 9 |
| White lead, dry (strictly pure) in kegs | | 10 |
| Orange Mineral | 12 | @13 |
| Pure red lead | 10 | @11 |
| Painters red lead | 9 | @10 |
| Litharge, in oil | 9¾ | @10 |
| Selected zinc, ground in oil | | 12 |
| White Sublimed Co. 'a French zinc | 15 | @16 |
| Zinc paint, ground in oil | 8 | @10 |
| Putty | 2 | @ 4 |
| Spirits turpentine, Wgall. in bbl, lots | | @ 4 |

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts on 10 inches, and rising. Coalmen were pretty oil western list, 40 and 10 per cent. by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

| Size. | 1st qual | 2d do. | 3d do. | 4th do. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 by 8 to 8 by 10 | $ 6 75 | $4 25 | $4 00 | $3 50 |
| 8 by 11 to 10 by 12 | 7 25 | 5 00 | 4 50 | 4 75 |
| 8 by 14 to 10 by 15 | 5 25 | 4 75 | 4 25 | 3 75 |
| 9 by 14 to 12 by 17 | 5 75 | 5 25 | 4 75 | 4 00 |
| 12 by 18 to 14 by 20 | 6 75 | 5 50 | 5 75 | 4 75 |
| 15 by 20 to 16 by 24 | 6 25 | 6 00 | 5 00 | 4 25 |
| 18 by 22 to 20 by 30 | 7 75 | 6 75 | 5 50 | 4 50 |
| 24 by 26 to 24 by 30 | 8 75 | 7 25 | 6 25 | No 4 1 b |
| 26 by 28 to 24 by 36 | 9 25 | 7 75 | 6 50 | quality |
| 26 by 34 to 26 by 40 | 10 50 | 8 50 | 7 00 | above 20x |
| 30 by 36 to 30 by 46 | 11 00 | 9 00 | 7 50 | 30 cut. |

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 by 8 to 8 by 10 | 7 00 | 6 50 | 6 00 | 5 50 |
| 8 by 11 to 10 by 12 | 7 25 | 7 00 | 6 50 | 6 00 |
| 8 by 14 to 10 by 15 | 8 25 | 7 25 | 6 75 | 6 50 |
| 9 by 14 to 12 by 17 | 8 50 | 8 25 | 7 25 | 6 75 |
| 12 by 18 to 14 by 20 | 9 50 | 8 75 | 7 75 | 7 25 |
| 15 by 20 to 16 by 24 | 9 10 | 9 00 | 8 25 | 7 75 |
| 18 by 22 to 20 by 30 | 11 50 | 10 00 | 9 00 | 8 00 |
| 24 by 26 to 24 by 30 | 12 50 | 10 50 | No 4 1 b | |
| 26 by 28 to 24 by 36 | 13 25 | 11 50 | 10 50 | quality |
| 26 by 34 to 26 by 40 | 14 25 | 12 50 | 11 50 | above 20x |
| 30 by 36 to 30 by 46 | 15 00 | 13 00 | 12 00 | 30 cut. |

### ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, (November 20, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply was somewhat larger than that of last week, but with an increased demand, owing in part to the upward turn at East Liberty during the latter part of last week, the market was fairly active, notwithstanding the rain and mud. There was an increased attendance of butchers, some of them having been unable to obtain a full supply at the Central Yards last week, bought a larger number than usual to-day, hence, notwithstanding the increased offerings, sellers generally had no difficulty in closing out, and that, too, at last week's prices. The Chicago bought cattle cost more than those of the preceding week, and as owners were unable to realize the increased cost, it is evident that they made no money, but with the exception of these, we think there was a fair margin for profit.

There was nothing reported above 5¾c, although choice butcher cattle may be quoted at 5¾@5¾c; prime do, 5¼@5¾; medium to good, 4¼@5; common to fair, 3½@4; bulls and fat cows, 2½@3½c. Veal calves in light supply but unchanged; 5½@5½c per lb.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

| *Owners.* | *Where from.* | *Number.* |
|---|---|---|
| J. Shamburg | Chicago | 85 |
| Gerson & Z | Chicago | 54 |
| M. Mosenthal | Chicago | 18 |
| D. Gallinger | Chicago | 17 |
| Rothchild & K | Chicago | 29 |
| S. S. Tuthill | Chicago | 20 |
| L. Holderman | Zanesville, O | 88 |
| Brown & M | Bellaire | 20 |
| J. W. Addams | Cambridge | 16 |
| McCreery & L | Cambridge | 16 |
| H. M. Welsh | Nevada, O | 14 |

# HOME NEWS.

**Parties** who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M. are requested to notify the office, and the address will be corrected at once.

*The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.*

**Revival Meetings.**

The revival meetings in progress at the Fourth avenue Baptist church, conducted by Rev. Graves and Professor Leland, continue to increase in interest. The night meeting was very largely attended last evening notwithstanding the inclement weather. The music was unusually good, the choir being full and under the training of Prof. Leland there has been a marked improvement in the singing. The congregation should continue the choir if possible, as it would be the means of drawing many to church who would not otherwise attend. "The Great Salvation" was the subject of the discourse, and it was handled in Mr. Graves' peculiar forcible manner. A large number remained for the inquiry meeting and many more for prayer.

***SERIOUS ACCIDENT.***

**A Scaffold Falls With Five Men on It—One Seriously and Three Severely Injured.**

A serious accident occurred at the Keystone Bridge Works yesterday afternoon. A new building is being erected, and a scaffold thirty feet from the ground, on which five men were at work, gave way, precipitating them to the ground, inflicting serious and perhaps fatal injuries on a Mr. McNeal, and severely injuring Messrs. Kennedy, Miller and Stewart, while the fifth man escaped without injury. McNeal had several ribs broken, his spinal column fractured, besides sustaining severe internal injuries. Kennedy received a compound fracture of one of his ankles, and Stewart and Miller were severely bruised, but had no bones broken.

***MAGEE-M'CARTHY.***

**Decision in the Above Case—McCarthy Legally Elected Mayor.**

Chief Justice Agnew delivered an opinion in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. W. C. McCarthy, in which the contest by Christ. Magee, Esq., for the Mayoralty was involved, deciding in favor of McCarthy by affirming the judgment of the Court below, with costs to be paid by the private relator, Magee. The opinion is as follows:

The only change made by the 31 section of the 8th article of the new Constitution as to cities is to substitute a fixed day for the charter elections of all cities. It reads: 'All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Tuesday of February." No year is fixed, and no time for the commencement of its operation. It is therefore only a question of the application of the Constitutional provision to each particular charter as the question arises. In the City of Pittsburgh the charter election was fixed for the first Tuesday of December in each year, when the Constitution was adopted and took effect. The term of office was made to begin on the first day of February following. In applying the constitutional provision to the city charter, it would not be proper to make the election take place two years after the term of office was to begin. The Constitution therefore merely set back the time of the election from December to February in the same year. Legislation is needed to make the time of the commencement of office of any city begin more nearly to the time of elections, it must be provided; but it would be improper as a mere matter of application of the constitutional provision to the existing and various charters to so apply it, as to cut off a part of the term. This is the only question worthy of notice.

Judgment affirmed with costs to be paid by the private relator.

***HUMAN LIFE PRESERVER.***

**Two Men Saved from Drowning by a Ferryman—Possible Death of Two Others.**

Two men were saved from drowning on Saturday night by Sharp Bailey, the ferryman at Shoustown, on the Ohio river. In the evening about half-past seven o'clock as the towboat J. H. Bigley was passing up a dock hand named George Schoupp fell overboard. His cries were heard by Bailey, who rowed out in a skiff and rescued him. The boat passed on up and at midnight reached Glendale just as three men were crossing the river in a skiff. Two of them were named Davidson and Russell, but the name of the third was not learned. They got their craft into the wave from the wheel of the tugboat and it was capsized. Davidson grasped the skiff, and although somewhat confused by his immersion, succeeded in maintaining his hold. The water was very cold, and Davidson hardly felt scared that, like Schoupp, the deck hand, he neglected to hail the Bigley. He drifted down the river with the skiff and soon discovered that his two companions were missing. Of course in his benumbed condition it was impossible for him to attempt to help them even if he had seen them near by. As it was he was compelled to float clinging to the skiff two hours over the hallooing as frequently as he could, in the hope that even at that late hour some person might hear him from the bank. It was not until he reached Shoustown, six miles below Glendale, that help was discovered. Then the same man who had succeeded in saving the life of Schoupp, put in a timely appearance, and amid the almost impenetrable darkness which prevailed, rowed out into the swift current after the half frozen Davidson and his capsized craft. A hunt of some minutes being guided by the fast weakening cries of the perishing man, resulted in success. Davidson was taken ashore, snugly stowed away in Bailey's house, and revived under the care of the ferryman and his family. The two men who were with him have not been heard from, and it is presumed they were drowned.

***BANKERS AND CLERKS.***

**Meeting of their Benefit Association—Reports Presented and Officers Elected.**

A meeting of the Bankers and Bank Clerk's Mutual Benefit Association was held last night at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The report of Mr. W. N. Riddle, the President, says that "it is encouraging to state that the year has been a prosperous one to us; the fund has increased, the membership enlarged, and while meeting with losses, we can report the Association in better condition than at the end of our second year. The Treasurer's report will show a balance of cash on hand of $1,783.07, a gain of $253.09 in the year. There has been paid losses by death, $1,000, the only other expense being for stationery, and this expenditure being almost cancelled by the interest received from the account. The Corresponding Secretary's report will show an active membership of 110, a gain of six since last report. There has also been added to the list of honorary members, John Harper, Esq., President of Bank of Pittsburgh, Samuel Severance, Esq., Penn Bank, and Richard Hays, Esq., President Iron City National Bank, increasing the honorary membership to ten. With the year the misfortune has befallen you in the losing of two members by death, James W. Davitt, cashier Central Bank, and W. J. McKeown, book-keeper Second National Bank, these being the only deaths since organization; in each case the $500, as prescribed in the constitution, was paid at once to the family of the deceased."

Accompanying the report of the President were the reports of L. Halsey Williams, Corresponding Secretary, and Robt. Wardrop, Treasurer. The latter showed that the receipts during the year, including the balance on hand, were $2,857.82 and the expenditures $1,074.75, leaving on hand the sum noted in the President's report.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. N. Riddle.
Vice President—W. H. Denniston.
Recording Secretary—John T. Woods.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles G. Milnor.
Treasurer—Robert Wardrop.
Directors—S. George, Jr., D. O. Barr, E. R. Kramer, W. R. Thompson, Oliver Lemon, A. E. Gitty, A. M. Cameron, E. P. Young, W. D. Bell, H. P. Meeds, Geo. L. Walter, L. Halsey Williams.
Trustees—J. R. McGuns, Charles W. Batchelor, John D. Scully, George R. Duncan, W. W. Young, Jacob H. Walter, W. McCandless, J. J. Donnell, J. A. Harper, A. M. Brown.

**Ladies and Looking Glasses.**

Carefully collected statistics prove that of every twelve ladies who pass a looking glass, a dozen will stop to get a glimpse of their features, arrange a curl, &c., and of every fifty men and women that pass Taggart's Boot and Shoe Store, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, forty-nine go in and purchase of his good and well-fitting boots and shoes, that are sold at prices so low as to defy competition. And they not only buy once, but return again and again to get good bargains.

**French Bread.**

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.
☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

**Change.**

Trevor McClurg has sold the photographic business, No. 2 and 4 Sixth street, to his former partner, Mr. S. M. Robinson, and will resume his profession as an Artist, Portrait Painter in Oil, Water Colors and Crayon, in same building third story, where, by assiduous attention and earnest endeavors to please, he hopes to retain the custom of his friends as well as to secure that of the general public. TFHS.

# "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

## Reminiscences of Our Martyr President.

**The Lecture on the Hon. Schuyler Colfax Last Night—Anecdotes Illustrative of Our Great Prest-dent's Peculiarities.**

Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and last evening lectured in the First U. P. Church, on Union avenue, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Seventh U. P. Church, of that city. As in the present situation of affairs in the country, the opinions of a man like Mr. Colfax are important, a reporter of the GAZETTE called upon him yesterday afternoon at the Union Depot Hotel, where he stopped, with the intention of getting his views. The ex-Vice President met the reporter with great affability, but when the object of the visit was made known, he very politely declined to be interviewed. Said he:

"I am a private man now, and have no public views. You are a newspaper man, and, I doubt not, know more about the situation than I do."

"Not by any means," the reporter replied; "your long experience in public life and your knowledge of politics certainly give you superior judgment, and whatever you say will be dealt with fairly."

"O, perhaps the people would read what I say," he answered, "but I have made it a rule not to say anything. I have been frequently approached by reporters in other cities that I have visited, but I have uniformly declined to say anything. If I know anything to give the public, I would be pleased to give it to the GAZETTE. It is a staunch old paper, and I read it regularly while I was in Washington." He then asked a number of questions in reference to his friends on the GAZETTE, entered into a general conversation relative to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, expressing the opinion that he had always considered them to be what, he said, they ought to be, one city, and then in pursuance of a suggestion from the reporter, spoke of his lecture. He said that he had re-written the lecture almost entirely, and had made some changes since the election. He is his own agent, and the answering of letters in reference to engagements, consulting railroad time tables, and attention to minor details leave him but little spare time outside of his traveling.

At the conclusion of the conversation he expressed the belief that Hayes is elected, but regretted that the election had not been more decisive, and that the decision had been left to States where the vote is so close. He believed that a majority of the electors was honestly and fairly belonged to Hayes, and would not like to see him put in office by fraud; yet it would have pleased him much more had it been so decisive that there would be no room for the opposition to breathe a suspicion of fraud.

**The Lecture.**

A very fair audience gathered in the First U. P. church, Union avenue, Allegheny, to hear the lecture, but it was not so large as it would have been if the weather had been more agreeable. The honored lecturer upon his appearance upon the platform was greeted with very hearty applause. The gentleman who introduced him had spoken of his long public services and the active part which he had in the fulfilled the office of Vice President for four years. In his opening the lecturer spoke of the introduction, and related the incident of two negroes, who, on being asked his age, replied that one was "twenty-five years old. "Twenty-five," ejaculated the Judge, "why, you are fifty if you are a day." "Well, your Honor, the witness replied, "I did live twenty-five years ago on the eastern shore of Maryland, but I hope you will not set that down against me. So," said the speaker, "I hope you will not count the years that I have been in public life." He then proceeded to speak of that "most fearless among the rulers of the nation; the most remarkable man of our history"—Abraham Lincoln, prefacing the lecture with the remark that it had been re-written and revised, giving more of the inner life of the martyr President.

Twelve years ago, he said, we had the first blood in the Presidential chair. The country had fallen into the throes of the most dangerous treason; many of her children in life's June, and many more in life's October, had laid down their lives willingly for the preservation of that they held most dear. Golden and living treasures had been heaped by them on the bloody altar of freedom and the country's nationality, and when all these costly sacrifices had been made, one yet more costly was made, the supreme victim was laid upon the altar, and by the hand of fate took his place in the history of the world. Good and true men are the beacons of life; they illumine our paths, and their deeds hallow the land they live in. As Carlyle says, Carlyle says, "in the lives of great men; history is but the record of the lives of great men." Ralph Waldo Ermerson says that "history is but the shadow of great men's lives." What is the history of the Turkish empire but the record of Mohammed's will; what is Protestatism but the work of Luther, of Calvin, of John Wesley, and other men whose names stand out in bold relief? And emancipation is Abraham Lincoln. Born in obscurity and poverty in Kentucky, he had nothing in him or his surroundings to indicate his coming greatness except his uncompromising hatred of slavery. This was the ruling passion of his life. In later years, in debate with Stephen A. Douglass, who was defending slavery, he delivered that

CLEAR CUT SENTENCE.

"If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong." He became a political prophet unknown to himself. He believed that liberty should shine out like the day, on all alike, yet in 1861 he would not allow Seward to arm the slaves, or declare local emancipation. He believed his mission to be to save the country, but he would save it if he could entire. Like the good surgeon who will use all endeavors to save both life and limb, and will only sacrifice the limb when it becomes a question of life, that its loss is necessary to the preservation of life. He told Horace Greely, when that philanthropist was urging him to emancipate the slaves, that he would not strike a slavery until his hand to. But when the graves were thickening over the country, when the gloom of disaster was blackest, the hour came. And when the murderous bullet of the assassin sent Abraham Lincoln to the throne of God, he took with him the fetters of four million slaves, which no power short of the throne of God can ever replace. He planted the country upon the eternal rock of right. The sun does not rise upon a master, nor set upon a slave in all its boundaries.

I remember, said the lecturer, of being in conversation with him in the War Department upon the personal idiosyncracies of different men. Those of Sumner, of Thaddeus Stevens, and of the late Vice President Wilson were discussed, [here the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead statesman,] and Lincoln said that he himself always examined both sides of a question thoroughly, so much that was the case. When a lawyer, he was never surprised at the strength of his adversary's case, but often found it weaker than he had expected it. This trait is well illustrated in his answer to the Chicago ministers who called upon him to get him to issue a proclamation of emancipation. He had been long thinking on the matter, and had carefully considered both the reasons in favor of and those opposed to such action. The main point of his hesitancy was in his powerlessness, under the circumstances, to enforce the proclamation. So to the ministers' plea, "Why, I can't enforce the Constitution in those States; how then, do you expect me to enforce a mere proclamation?" They could not answer his objection, yet two months after and he issued the proclamation. It was one of these ministers who, more importunate than the others, told him with uplifted hands and in a solemn tone that he had a message for him from God, commanding him to issue the proclamation. "A message from God" Lincoln answered. "Isn't it strange that He sent it by that round-about-way through the wicked city of Chicago."

HIS DISPOSITION.

His tenacity of purpose and firmness of principle made his character marked and distinct; yet he had a most social disposition.

In disaster as in prosperity, he always followed the Polar star of right. Armies, powers, might were with him, subordinate to his principle. He believed, he knew, that no great question can be permanently settled but in the right. It was his idea that he who builds on policy builds on sand that the waves of commotion will destroy; but he who builds on right builds on a mighty rock, which will forever resist the elements of discontented wrong. In his famous Cooper Institute speech he uttered that saying that has become an aphorism. "Let us believe that right makes might." He was the only President ever called upon to put down a great rebellion, and he grasped the situation with all the firmness the occasion demanded. Yet he could be merciful, too, and his character was never more plainly, but briefly, stated than in the couplet:

"The first to smite, yet first to spare;
When once the rebel cringe he felt."

When called upon to steer the ship of state through stormy and tempestuous seas near the foaming breakers of destruction, every day he grasped the helm with a stronger and steadier hand. On one side were counsellors who claimed that he went too slow; on the other side were those who insisted that he went too fast. One party insisted that every humiliation should be demanded of the rebels as the price of peace; the other demanded peace at any price. Between the two he sought to measure public sentiment, and so accurately did he do it that the hosts of the nation kept step with him. You know how, when he reached Washington, the ground shook under his feet with the nation's throes; he never flinched from his duties, yet he could smile at his troubles. When lying ill with smallpox he told one of his friends to send the office-seekers to him while he was ill as now he had something he could give to all of them.

None but those who saw him can appreciate how the weight of public opinion oppressed him, or know aught of his inner life. After the first battle of Bull Run, where many gallant soldiers were left lying in the gore of the battle field, he exclaimed in the weariness of the weight of the responsibility upon him: "Would to God I could exchange with a soldier lying at Bull Run!" One day, later in the war, when depressed by the defeats and reverses of our armies, in one of the darkest hours of the rebellion, I met him pacing up and down his room in deep gloom. Turning to me he said: "When will this bloody war be over? Could it have been averted?" An hour after he was among a group of Congressmen laughing, joking, telling stories, and showing no signs of the deep feeling that he expressed so shortly before, and which still lay hidden beneath that jovial exterior.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

No man holding the keys of life and death ever pardoned so many men. His friends often told him that his only fault was a lack of sternness; that he couldn't resist an appeal to his executive clemency, especially if preferred by a woman. In the early portion of the war he pardoned so many soldiers sentenced to death by courts-martial that his generals complained that he was ruining the discipline of the army. But he said that so many poor fellows were being killed that if it rested with him to save a life he could not resist the temptation to do it. He always called the volunteer generals "my generals." One day ten Pennsylvania gentlemen, friends of Governor Curtin, started by a courier dashing up with the information that the rebels had made a daring raid into the lines not far from the city and captured a General and twelve supply mules. The friends concluded to go and tell Lincoln themselves, in advance of his receipt of the news from any other source. They did so, and to their surprise he answered: "It is unfortunate. I confess I hate to lose the General; but I can fill his place with one of my Generals in five minutes; those mules, though, cost $150 apiece." The war was not prosecuted rapidly enough to suit him; he would order his Generals forward time after time, yet they would not go. They always needed more cavalry, or more artillery, or more something that prevented them from moving. One day a number of Generals were in consultation with him in a room at the White House, when a messenger at the door announced General Tom Thumb. The Generals expected, of course, that he would not see the diminutive General until after the council was ended, but he admitted the General, advanced to meet him as if he were a prince, took him up and placed him in a chair where he could talk to him. General Tom and the President continued their conversation for some minutes, when one of the Generals said to Tom Thumb, "They call you General, and a superior officer you one, but you are a very small one." Lincoln, turning around to the speaker, said: "He is small, but some of my Generals are smaller still."

In regard to his clemency Thad. Stevens used to tell a story. Stevens had often told the President that he was too lenient, and had tried to induce him to become more firm. One day a woman from Stevens' district in Pennsylvania came to him at Washington to get him to go with her to see the President to obtain the pardon of her son, who had been condemned to be shot for desertion. Stevens didn't want to do it, after all he had said to the President about mercy, but the woman was one of his constituents, and he had to go. After the request had been made, the President asked: "Thad., what would you do with him?" "I think I would pardon him," Stevens replied. "If so I will," was his answered, and immediately wrote the pardon.

HE SOMETIMES ERRED,

but always on the side of mercy. In the early days of the war the death penalty had to be submitted to the President, as commander in chief of the army and navy, for approval, and any sentence of death that was submitted to him he laid aside for some excuse or another, never affixing his signature to the paper. At last there came a very aggravated case. The man had thrown down his gun in the face of the enemy and hid behind a stump. It was at a critical point of a battle; the men were just about making a charge; they made it and gained the day. The coward was tried by court martial and sentenced to death. It was necessary that an example should be made, and the officers by diligent research discovered that the man had no relative on the face of the earth that was aware of his existence, that he was a disgrace to the army in various ways, and that he was a petty sneak thief who plundered his comrades. With all these facts Judge Advocate Holt expected that he would silence every objection the President could offer to signing the warrant. But when it was presented to him and the case explained, he simply remarked that he would have to put the papers among his leg cases. The Judge was angry, thinking the President was jesting with a very serious matter. The President then explained that he would put them in the box where he kept all his records of the war, and said: "If God Almighty gives you a pair of cowardly legs, now can you help running away?" On another occasion, later in the war, a Massachusetts congressman noticed a careworn looking man sitting near the entrance to the Executive Mansion several days in succession, with tears running down his cheeks. The Congressman finally asked the man what was the matter. He replied that he had a boy with General Butler's army in New Orleans, who was sentenced to be shot, and they would not let him in to see the President on account of the rule. The Congressman said he would take him in, and did so. The case was stated to the President, when he replied that he was very sorry, but positively he could do nothing for him, at the same time drawing out of his pocket a dispatch from General Butler, which read: "I beg and implore you not to interfere in the execution of the death penalty again; the discipline of the army will be utterly destroyed." The old man heard the answer, then fell to the floor in agony. The President looked at him for about two minutes—that was as long as he could stand such a sight—and then exclaimed, "By George, I'll do it. Butler is no Butler." He wrote a note and handed it to an old man with the remark that he should send that to Gen. Butler. The note read, "Don't shoot John Smith until further orders from me." The man was pardoned, he had expected a pardon and told the President so, saying that he could order him shot the next day. The President smiled as he answered, "If John Smith is never shot until I give orders, his race will affect he may live to be as old as Methuselah."

LINCOLN'S STATESMANSHIP.

The lecturer then spoke of the statesmanship of Lincoln, saying that but for his caution we would doubtless have become involved in a war with England during the rebellion. The Trent affair, for instance, that was sent to Charles Francis Adams, who was Minister to England, was carefully revised by Lincoln, toned down, expunged and enlarged, until it had totally different effect from the first draft by Mr. Seward. Also, he would allow no man to interfere with him in the selection of his Cabinet.

Critics frequently found defects in Lincoln on account of his education not having been of a collegiate character. They also thought he was deficient in dignity. When Lord Lyons announced to him the marriage of the Prince of Wales, expecting an answer such as he could immediately transmit to England, the President answered, "Lyons, go and do likewise." At another time Lord Lyons presented to him the proud and haughty Marquis of Hartington. The President to the astonishment of the Marquis, grasped his hand in a regular shake, and exclaiming: "Tom, Marquis of Hartington. I'll never forget that name because it rhymes exactly with our Mrs. Partington." Lord Lyons remarked when he came out that the President was a queer man. But the President had heard of the Marquis of Hartington wearing Confederate ribbons in his coat at New York, and he was determined to puncture his vanity. Another time when similarly annoyed he was waited on a number of merchants of New York who represented fifty millions worth of property got scared at the performance of the Merrimac in Chesapeake bay, and went to Washington to demand protection for New York. In an interview with the President they took particular care to impress upon him the fact that they represented fifty millions of dollars worth of property, and as the spokesman said that under the circumstances he felt it their right to *demand* protection. The President told them what they knew, that he had no vessel that could stop the Merrimac, (that was the day before the Monitor silenced her), but said, "If I was worth as much money as you say you are worth, and was scared as bad as I see you are, I would build a vessel myself." Judge Davis, who was with them, and had procured them the audience, said never in his life did he see fifty millions shrink so.

In his conclusion the lecturer referred to the religion of Lincoln, and related instances that proved that he had deep religious convictions, and was a true Christian, although he belonged to no church. He ended in an eloquent peroration, that called forth spontaneous and universal applause.

**How to Save Money.**

MANY persons in business, by reason of competition and anxiety to dispose of their goods, will sell about one half their goods on credit, of which it may be safely said that one half is charged to profit and loss. This loss must be made up from some source, and the usual way is to make the cash customers pay it, not by directly charging it to them, but indirectly in the prices charged them for what they buy. This makes at least a ten per cent addition to the goods, which every customer may save by dealing at a cash store. Wm. Haslage, grocer, No. 18 Diamond, credits no one, makes no bad debts, consequently his patrons always saving ten dollars in the hundred, by making their purchases of groceries at his cheap, cash grocery store.

*EVERY LADY CAN WEAR A WATCH.*

**No Excuse for Not Having One.**

Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches, at $10, $12, $14 and $15. Warranted solid gold and good time-keepers, for sale. E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street—153—GAZETTE Building—153. No branch stores—153.

**The** Centennial year has been remarkable thus far, for many things. We have had a Centennial World's Fair, a Centennial series of races, Centennial heat and Centennia prices. Besides all these, B. T. BABBITT'S Best soap has been taken into hundreds of thousands of homes, and brought comfort and satisfaction to all who have tried it. No family should be without it.

# THE COURT RECORD.

**Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.**

**Supreme Court.**

CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW AND JUSTICES SHARSWOOD, GORDON, PAXSON AND WOODWARD.

The case of Myers, convicted of the murder of a man named Dorn, on Third avenue, killing him with a hot poker, was argued yesterday by Mr. Reardon for the prisoner and District Attorney Montooth for the Commonwealth. The main question in the argument was whether the evidence justified a verdict higher than the second degree. The fact that one of the jurors was not a citizen, but was naturalized afterwards, was also brought to the attention of the Court.

Trout's appeal from the Common Pleas of Mercer county. Argued by Magoffin for plaintiff in error and Mann contra.

Ames et al. vs. Ruggles; error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Sherman for plaintiff in error and S. T. Neill, contra.

DECISIONS.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases:

Samuel Lindsay vs. John Lindsay; error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

Homestead Bank and Insurance Company vs. John M. Brown; error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

Jerome S. Bennett vs. Robert King; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice Agnew.

Isaac Craim and wife vs. H. S. McKee; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

Lucian Little et al. vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; error to the Common Pleas, No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

Columbian Vandevort & Co. vs. Patterson & Hodgson, contractors; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by the Chief Justice.

Moses Clark vs. Bernard Grimes; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice Agnew.

Eugene McGary vs. A. J. Pentecost; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

In the matter of a division of Plum township, on certiorari to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Order reversed and proceedings quashed. Opinion by Justice Sharswood.

Robert Woods vs. the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh. Judgment reversed, and a new trial awarded. Opinion by Justice Paxson.

Christopher Magee vs. W. C. McCarthy; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. Green vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

**U. S. Circuit Court**

JUDGE MCKENNAN.

The case of Gordon vs. Mercur, previously reported, was resumed yesterday morning, and has not yet been concluded.

**Common Pleas, No 1.**

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Charles Kimball, a minor, by his father, vs. David Hutchinson; reported previously. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

John Clark and Thomas Graham vs. Jno. Staley; action of trover and conversion. On trial.

Jno Penny vs. William N. Robbins and Robt. Jenkins. Verdict for plaintiff for 101¼ acres.

**Common Pleas No. 2**

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Keystone Building and Loan Association vs. George W. Tyner, owner, with notice. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,718.60, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Jeremiah Sweeny vs. Washington Gibb; action for shooting plaintiff previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,500 and a quarter cents damages and costs.

Jacob Schaffer vs. city of Pittsburgh, ac tion for damages to property on Brownsville avenue. On trial.

The matter of the petion of James Owens to inquire into the lunacy of Robert Owens, was tried by a jury, and the party found to be a lunatic of thirteen years standing. His is 52 years of age and has no estate at all.

*Trial List for To-Day.*

Rody Patterson et al. vs. Henry Shafer.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Alexander King.
F. Venn vs. Waldschmidt.
Maple vs. Drew Bros.
Coffin & Co. vs. steamer "Belle Vernon."
Bradley vs. Armstrong (three cases).
Schafer vs. Armstrong.
Kimcher vs. Ross.
Fahr & Brown.
Done vs. Brinton.
Patrick vs. Jennings.

**Criminal Court.**

JUDGE EWING.

The argument list was taken up in this court yesterday, and it will continue until all cases are disposed of.

**Court Brevities.**

THE District Court will not be in session until Friday, the 24th inst.

THE petition of Henry E. Dean, Francis Dean, and Charles P. Collins, of Butler county, for the benefit of the bankrupt law, was filed in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court yesterday.

THE will of Robert Forrester, of McClure township, dated Aug. 26, '72, appointing Archibald Alston and Samuel Dyer executors, was filed in the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, yesterday.

THE will of Margaret McGuire, of Elizabeth township, dated July 19, 1876, and appointing Elizabeth D. Warren and Sarah J. Patterson executors, and will of Julia A. McGuire, of Wilkins township, dated July 10, 1876, and appointing James B. Linhart executor, were filed for probate in the office of Register Gray yesterday.

AN application was made in the Criminal Courts yesterday morning by W. D. Moore, Esq., to have Mullen, who was charged with being accessory to the shooting of Thos. H. Hunter, admitted to bail. After hearing the testimony of Dr. Gilmore relative to the condition of Mr. Hunter, the Court directed that bail be taken in the sum of $5,000, the bail to be good. Mr. Moore replied that it might as well have been fixed at $100,000, as he could not give that amount of bail.

**An Innovation for Housekeepers.**

Custom has made it popular for our housekeepers to refurnish in the spring and then close their houses while away recreating, but eastern citizens have begun to fix up in the fall, as during the winter season everybody is at home and socially enjoying home comforts; it is meet that the surroundings should be cheerful and attractive. We confess that we favor their view of the matter, and in advocating this innovation we would urge our readers to try the experiment this fall of new carpets, new furniture, &c., and see if out of the long winter evenings and dull days there does not come enough enjoyment to amply repay them. And for Carpets and other goods in that line we know no better place to get the best and best things in the greatest variety than at the popular Carpet House of Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 35 Fifth avenue. Prices are away down so low at present that no house keeper with even but limited means at her disposal is justified in enduring the tedium of a long winter with the old, worn and dingy Carpets when her rooms can be made radiant and pleasant by the outlay of a few dollars. Send and examine their catalogue of goods and prices and verify our assertion.

**Watches, Jewelry, &c., at Bargains.**

A silver, if not a golden, opportunity is offered parties to replenish at cheap rates their stock of jewelry and silverware at the closing-out and positive sale of these goods now going on at 123 Fifth avenue, and superintended by G. S. Carnahan. This stock will favorably compare with any other in the city, is fresh, of good quality, and well selected by Messrs. J. M. McGinn & Co., who retire from business, thus necessitating the sale of the goods. The stock must be closed out by January 1st, and will be sold regardless of cost, so that those who call early will secure the choicest bargains of excellence, but excellent bargains as well. Nothing drops so much in price as jewelry goods when they must be sold. Be wise to day, 'tis madness to defer.

**Not For a Day.**

The replacing of unsound and decayed teeth with artificial substitutes is a matter of a lifetime, and should not be entrusted to a tyro or a bungler, resulting in annoyance and discomfort. The wise course is to select one who is an adept in the dental profession, as Dr. Gillespie and Dr. Wolfe, 216 Penn avenue, are honest and reliable and well skilled in all the details necessary to give perfect and enduring satisfaction.

**Gospel meetings** every afternoon at 2:30 and in evening at 7:30, are being held in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. Conducted by Rev. A. Templeton with much success. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all these meetings.

**Elegant Parlor Suits.**

A very excellent and cheap assortment the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

**J. O. Flower.**

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

# BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Penellings of Passing Events.**

····The Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors didn't get a quorum yesterday.

····Select Council did not succeed yesterday afternoon in its efforts to get a quorum.

····The Central Refinery of this city has been purchased by the Standard Company of Cleveland.

····Two more men were arrested in Allegheny yesterday for jumping off trains while in motion.

····Praise and promise meetings will be held every night this week at the Christian chapel, Hazelwood, Rev. L. R. Norton, pastor.

····A grocery store on Broadway, Uniontown, was robbed on Saturday night of about a hundred dollars worth of goods, chiefly cigars.

····A slight fire on the roof of a house occupied by Mrs. Driscoll, on Poplar alley, caused an alarm from box 45 about one o'clock yesterday.

····The four year old daughter of David Jones, of the Lincoln Fire Company, Allegheny, who was badly scalded about three weeks ago, died on Sunday night.

····John Poleing was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Headley, of Ross township, in default of bail, for his appearance at Court to answer a charge of horse stealing, on oath of John Stemp.

····The children belonging to the Sunday school of the Sixth Presbyterian church, at the corner of Townsend and Franklin streets, will give entertainments in that edifice on Thursday and Friday evenings.

····The strain on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the six months of the Centennial has been so great that the auditors department has been unable to keep up to date with accounts, and is still several weeks behind.

····Fred Faas, who has been boss of the Lawrenceville stations of the Penn avenue Street Railway Company ever since its organization, has resigned, and Miller Eichbaum, a driver, has been promoted to the vacancy.

····The condition of many of our streets is simply shameful. Why do not the city authorities try some better way? It has been suggested that if the cleaning was let to the lowest bidder the work would cost less and be better done.

····Four companies of artillery of the regular army passed through the city Sunday evening on the way to their stations in New York and Baltimore. Another small detachment passed through the city yesterday at noon for the East.

····Thomas Breen, charged with the murder of Thomas Lafferty, at Walker's Mills, some two months since, had a hearing yesterday, and was committed for trial. The hearing was held before Alderman Kreuter, Alderman Burke being sick.

····Fitz Marshall Livingstone returned from Buffalo yesterday, where he had been to testify against a man arrested for incendiarism. The same man was doing business in this city about a year ago, and after a mysterious fire on his premises he left.

····The law office of A. M. Watson, on the corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue, was entered by burglars Sunday night and the safe blown open. The burglars did not get any money, but they carried off two books and scattered the papers over the floor.

····There will be a general resumption of business in the refineries in this section to-day. The Imperial, at Sharpsburg, will fire up to-day, and the Acme, at Titusville, will also begin, with all the other branches of the business depending upon it.—*Derrick.*

····The manufacturers of the South Side report business as being unusually dull ever since the election. Previous to that time trade had been up to the average, but since the closing of the Centennial Exhibition it has fallen off from the 7th and South has fallen off very perceptibly.

····A Hayes and Wheeler pole one hundred and fifty feet high was put up during the campaign at St. Joe, in the oil region. An inch gas pipe was run up the entire length of the pole, and fed from a natural gas well near by. The gas was ignited at the top of the pole and has been burning brightly ever since.

····About seven o'clock yesterday morning an old lady named Mrs. Hooper fell down a flight of stairs with a child in her arms at her residence on Pearl street, Allegheny. The child escaped with a few bruises, but the old lady received a severe wound on the head, and it is feared was injured internally.

····The County Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting yesterday. The Committee on Membership report thirty new members since October 23d last, at 25 cents per capita dollar for membership, which goes to the Chairman of the Committee on Membership. Reports from the several meeting committees were received and filed.

····A convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pittsburgh District commenced at Parker City on Friday evening. Delegates were present from Pittsburgh, Clarion, Foxburg, Emlenton and other places, and it is said that a most interesting session was enjoyed. Two meetings were held Saturday and several on Sunday.

····We fear there is a fault in the engineering of Wood street and Fifth avenue grades, as the crossing at Smithfield street were not raised as they should be—above the grade. The grade of the street on either side of the crossing should be gently raised for a distance of eight or ten feet, and the slight rise and fall would greatly abate the swell thus produced. This very proper precaution has not been observed.

····Messrs. Robert Wood & Co., of this city have just completed a bronze bust of Horace Greeley, which is to mark the last resting place of that great man. Accompanying the bust are two tablets, one containing the words: "Horace Greeley, born February 3, 1811, died November 17, 1872, the Founder of the New York *Tribune*," and the second a basis relief of Mr. Greeley as he appeared when, as a youth, he was learning the printers' trade in New York.

····City Superintendent Luckey is in favor of so amending the law of this State that Normal schools can be located in the different districts, as under teachers in other schools, thus making them more practical in the profession they desire to adopt. The law as it now exists requires every Normal school to have ten acres of ground. Said the high price of land property consequently compels all these schools to be in the country. Prof. Luckey is a member of a committee of the State Teachers' Association that is now engaged in looking into this matter.

····A duel was fought the other day near St. Petersburg, in Clarion county. A prominent young man of Elinburg recently married a young girl in that locality. He then neglected her and married another. He was arrested on a charge of seduction and held for trial. In the meantime another young man, who had once paid attention to the ruined girl, and who still held her in esteem, returned from an absence and heard of the affair. He sought the perfidious villain, stated his business, and requested a strictly private meeting on the outskirts of Elinburg. It took place. They separated twenty yards, and on the dropping of a silver half-dollar fired. The first errtine fell, and the antagonist walked off. And that is how one of Edinburg's most prominent young men wears his arm in a sling, and says he was thrown from his horse on the way to Elk City, and had his arm broken.

····In Columbus, Ohio, the authorities are inclined to treat "pretty waiter girl" saloons with considerable firmness. A man named White has paid fines aggregating $110, and there is another case pending, which is set for a hearing on December 1. He secured this continuance as the basis of a settlement of the difficulties between himself and neighbors. The terms are, as offered by White: That he will close December 1, when his lease expires; that from and after last Saturday night he would dispense with waiter girls; that the big brass horn and lachrymable fiddle shall be known no more forever; that nothing but the t